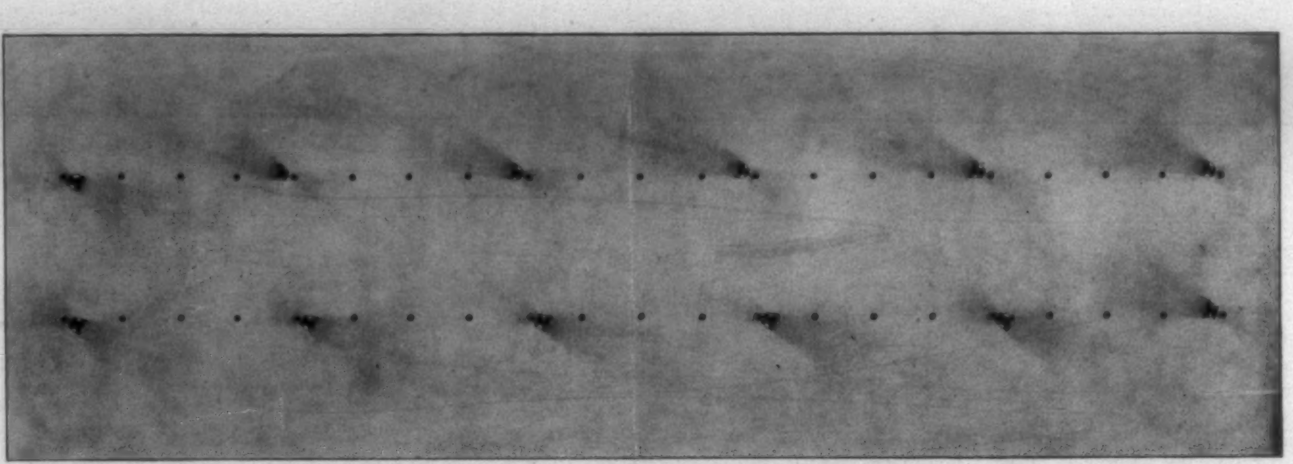
Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 27 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1924 NUMBER 10



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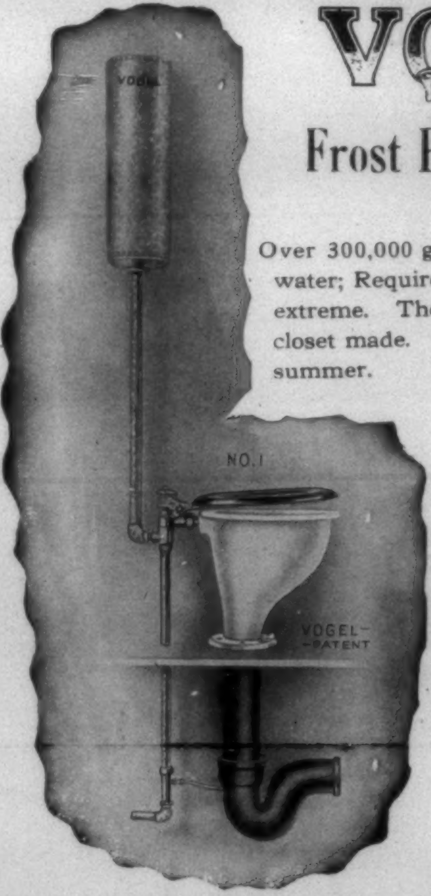

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Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

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For
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Whips
Woven Labels
Novelties
Thread
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Rope
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Including fine singles that cannot be dyed by any other process.

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Franklin Process Solves Dyeing Problems for Hard Twist and Novelty Yarns

IN the coloring of novelty yarns, Franklin Process is unusually efficient and economical for all sizes—from coarse-count, loose-twist yarns, such as roving for clip spots, to the finest hard-twist and crepe yarns, which cannot be dyed in the skein because of kinking.

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Practically any yarn that can be wound can be Franklin Dyed—at a saving in cost, reduction of waste to a negligible factor in even the finest counts, and assurance of satisfactory results.

Yarn is accepted for Franklin Dyeing in any wound form that can be taken off over end. Worsted yarn is accepted on jackspools.

Franklin Process Dyed yarn is returned on Franklin parallel tubes, paper tubes, cones, or braider tubes — whichever is more convenient for you. Worsted yarn received on jackspools is returned on the original jackspools.

Franklin parallel tubes, when fitted with wooden skewers, are all ready for use in a creel, thus eliminating backwinding skeins or chain warps.

If you have a yarn-dyeing problem, we should welcome the opportunity to study it and advise you frankly if the Franklin Process is the best solution. If you are having yarn dyed by any method whatever, you should get full information on the Franklin Process.

Your inquiry will receive our prompt attention. Why not write **now,** before the matter slips your mind?

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Largest Job Dyers of Yarn in America
also Yarn Spinners, Manufacturers Glazed Yarns, Dyeing Machines
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Dyes Yarn in Wound Form Under Pressure

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To Meet Competition When Business Comes Back?

What About Your Equipment?

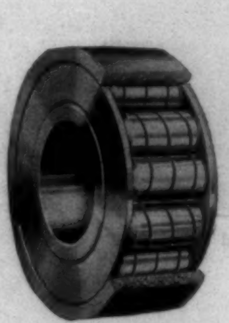
WHEN business comes back and you step out to meet competition, your success will depend largely upon your machinery.

Unless it is able to operate effectively and economically a large portion of your anticipated profits will surely be lost through high production costs. Under present conditions you can afford to operate only modern profit-making equipment.

The vital points of any machine are the bearings which support the various moving parts. Plain friction bearings, once considered adequate for textile machinery, fail to meet the demands of speed, load and continuous operation presented by modern production methods.

By replacing them with Hyatt roller bearings and by installing Hyatt equipped new machines you can avoid trouble and losses. Hyatt bearings save power, reduce lubrication costs, practically end bearing wear, lower maintenance expense, keep machines in continuous operation and increase production—all by eliminating plain bearing friction with its accompanying evils and providing a safe margin of rugged strength at the bearing points.

Hyatt bearings will help you to meet competition. Specify them on your machines.



50 page bulletin entitled, "Hyatt Roller Bearings for Textile Machinery" is now ready for distribution. It contains designs of bearings and housings for various types of textile machinery, as well as photographs of Hyatt equipped machine installations and other interesting information. Write for a copy.

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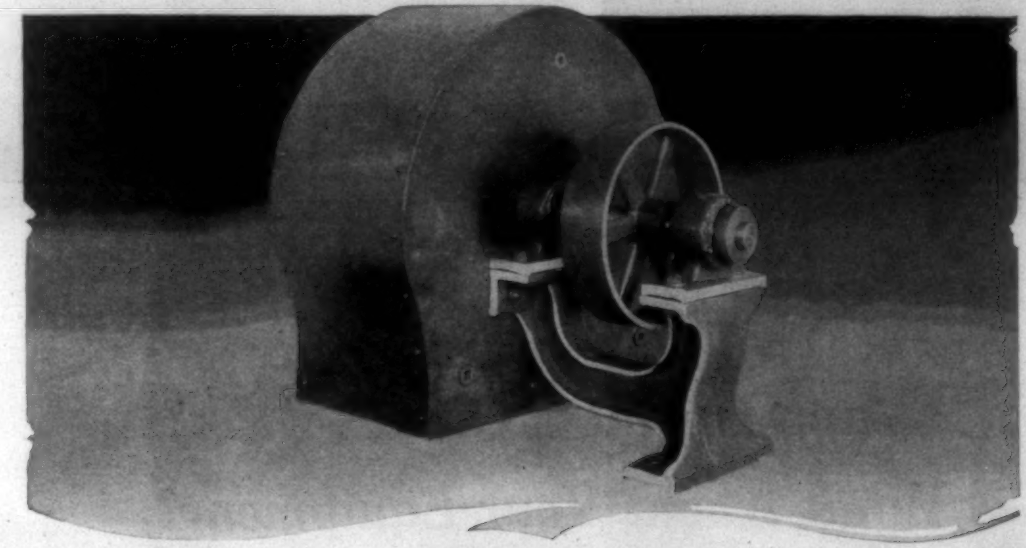
HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY

SKF



Ball Bearing Equipped Fans

Are Trouble-Proof and Reduce Maintenance

OFTEN inaccessible, receiving infrequent attention, these are factors which make numerous repairs to fans necessary and shorten the life of plain bearings in such service. On the fan shown above such troubles are unknown as Skayef Self-Aligning Ball Bearings insure continuous operation with little attention.

They run easily, compensate for any shaft mis-alignment without pinching, binding or heating and thereby effect savings on power costs. The bearings are practically wear-proof, lubricant needed two or three times a year, and will outlast the life of the fan.

THE SKAYEF BALL BEARING COMPANY

Supervised by **SKF** INDUSTRIES, INC., 165 Broadway, New York City

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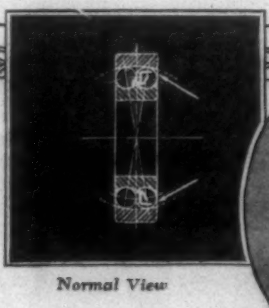
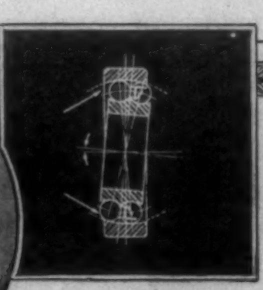


Normal View

SKAYEF
The SELF ALIGNING BALL BEARING
SKF



Deflected View

BALL BEARINGS

The Highest Expression of the Bearing Principle

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

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Report of British Research Association

THAT it is almost impossible under present textile productive conditions to eliminate the tendering of yarn by mildew is one of the inferences drawn by the British Cotton Industry Research Association in the recently issued report of its five-year study of various techanical problems confronting the industry.

The difficulty relative to mildews is, according to the report that they thrive best in those temperatures at which textile production is now carried on. Conversely, it was determined that textile production would be out of the question at the high and low temperature extremes necessary to the elimination of the mildew.

"The spotting of dyes and printed fabrics and the tendering of yarns by mildew," says the report, "have also been made subjects for special study, as has also the control of mildews. In the first place an inquiry has been made into the environmental conditions affecting their growth, e.g., temperature, humidity, and nutrition. The investigation showed that control was unlikely at any stage of manufacture by modifying these conditions. It was found that all the common mildews grew best at temperatures near to those employed in manufacture. Further the high temperatures require to stop growth could not generally be employed, while at the other end of the scale the low temperatures for stopping growth were those of cold storage.

"In the case of the humidity factor also it was found that mildew was always likely to occur if the moisture content was 8 per cent, the risk being greatly increased above this point, and correspondingly lessened especially in baled or cased goods, by decreasing this point by drying.

"Chief attention has been paid, therefore, to the use of antiseptics in the sizing process. The first part of this work has consisted of the examination of those substances commonly used as antiseptics by the trade in sizing and finishing mixtures of different compositions, with a view to determining their efficiency against attack by any mildew. A great deal of resh information has been obtained showing chiefly that most of these substances have not the efficiency usually ascribed to them in the proportions used in the trade and more effective proportions have been worked out.

"Most attention has, however, been given to the investigation of fresh antiseptics to supplant, if posible, objectionable substances like zinc chlordie and cresol, and good progress has been made in this direction. Exhaustive trials are necessary, not only of the substances but of its effect on the finishing properties of the goods, before any positive statements can be given out.

Yarns.

"A comparison of the regularity of produced by Casablanca's system, an English system, and an Italian system has been made; a detailed comparison of yarns made from the same intermediate by Low Draft, Casablanca's, and Messrs. Eli Lee's high draft systems is nearing completion; and a comparison of high and low draft yarns with different roller weightings has recently been published. The latter work indicates that a light top middle roller is beneficial as regards strength and its regularity, while the regularity tester shows that the light roller system produces the more even yarn.

"Two other researches dealing with yarns are (1) "The Effect of Roller Delivery Motion on the Regularity of Mule Yarns, and (2) Some Phisical Qauntities of Ring Yarns which is now being written up. The former indicates that the yarn spun with a four-inch roller motion, while the strength tests show that it is more irregular. The regularity testers indicates that variations in twist hardness are distributed more at random in the yarn with roller motion. For trade purposes these differences are negligibly small, so that production can be increased by roller motion without affecting the quality of the yarn.

"In continuance of the work already published tests have now been made on 13 doubled yarns arying in count from 2/3s to 2/140s. The results indicate that the maximum luster is obtained when the ratio of th seingles to the doubles twist is 1.4, the doubling twist having the revrse of singles. A special photometer is used to measure the luster, the light diffused over a wide range of angles is measured for variation of doubling twist existent in each yarn is recorded by a modification of the photographic regularity tester. The combined results give a measure of the variation of luster due to spinning and doubling irregularities, which is also an indication of the luster variation in the fabrics woven or knitted from such yarns.

"The work is to be extended so as to investigate the effect of gassing on the luster produced by mecerization. Further, a research is to be made on trade cottons, such as Sea Island, Sakel, F.G.M. American, Queensland and Inlian, to compare the luster of the cottons (a) as raw material (b) as carded sliver (c) as doubled yarns, spun and doubled for luster purposes.

'The influence of different treatments upon the electrical insulating powers of yarns has been further investigated, and it has been found that yarn made of any variety of cotton can be improved by the process already described, while still greater insulating power can be conferred by a simple subsequent treatment, details of which will shortly be communicated to members of the association.

"The regain of different varieties of cotton has been established over a wide range of humidity, and varies but slighly from variety to variety. Processes such as water boiling, scouring, and bleaching which remove impurities from cotton tend to reduce the regain, while mecerizing considerably increases it. The regain of a mercerized cotton is dependent upon the concentration of the mercerizing agent. The rate of regain is at present being studied, and among other things should yield information on the time necessary for successful conditioning. Regain depends upon the previous history of the cotton and is greater in a sample which is drying than in one which has been dried and is taking up water vapor.

Machinery.

"Messrs, Platt Bros. have decided to present the institute with the following machines: Card; draw frame, slubbing frame; intermediate frame; roving frame; and spinning frame. Messrs. The Metropolitan Vickers Co. have decided to prsent to the institute all the motors necessary to fit each machine with individual A.C. motor drive. A special subcommittee has been in consulation with representatives of the two firms mentioned, and has recommended the research committee to accept the lay-out of the machines as suggested by Messrs. Platt Bros. and to leave details (a) of the machines to Messrs. Platt Bros. and (b) of the electrical equipment to Messrs. The Metropolitan Vickers Co. The whole equipment will be arranged so as to give maximum adaptability for experimental purposes, e. g., it will be possible to spin all grades of cotton from Chinese to Sea Island, to experiment with high and low draft systems, to drive each machine by belt, gear, or chain drive to vary the speed of the motors and to take all power readings during experimental work.

"As soon as the machines are installed, the whole question of the drafting problem will be attacked, for which purpose a program of experimental work is being prepared. In this connection a second regularity tester, similar in principle to that now used for yarns, but for the examination of slivers, slubbing, intermediate products, and rovings, is being made in the workshops, and another instrument just completed enables consecutive unhandled specimens of sliver, etc., to be tested for strength.

"An agreement has been entered into by the association and Messrs. Platt Bros. whereby the cost of taking out patents and any royalties The work is to be extended so as to equally shared. Messrs. Platt Bros. are now making a new card to the design submitted by Dr. Oxley, which when completed will be placed in the machinery room at the Shirley Institute. It is hoped that before the end of the year it will be possible to decide whether or not the new card introduces improvements which will be of value to the trade.

"Full work with the power loom presented by Messrs. Robert Hall & Sons cannot be started until the electrical equipment of the machinery room is complete, but preliminary work is in hand and an instrument known as a warp tension recorder has been constructed for measuring the tensions in the warp threads during weaving. The instrument is placed behind the loom is set in operation the tensions in the thread are automatically and continuously recorded. The same method is to be applied to investigate the tensions produced during

(Continued on Page 33)

Wholesalers Review Market Conditions

IN its monthly market service letter, the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, reviewing the general situation in textiles, states that the market is quiet for the reason that buyers and sellers alike are awaiting the results of the elections. Some predict immediately after election a buying movement will start, the letter continues.

Saturday's Government report on cotton will tend to crystallize opinion as to the size of the crop, it is declared. Gray goods prices, reviewed, are said to be somewhat easier than last month.

In discussing cotton yarns it is set forth that they do not reflect reports of improvement in general business conditions or in textiles. The recent bulge that occurred in quotations as yarns followed advancing cotton prices has been completely offset, the letter declares.

The hosiery market is called somewhat improved, while the underwear market is featured by demand for immediate deliveries on heavyweights.

"The market is quiet, buyers and sellers alike being content to wait until the result of the lection is known.

"Some predict immediately after election a buying movement will start provided, of course, the result of the election is satisfactory, while others do not share this view, stating that for the past 12 months they have been waiting for first one thing and then another to start a buying movement, and as none of these predicted movements has materialized they are hopeful that if they expect nothing the result may surprise rather than disappoint them.

"Reports on basis industries, however, appear to indicate a continued strengthening of the business foundation and that further improvement can be expected in a few months ahead with a reasonable margin of safety.

"Carloadings continue to run over the million mark and a summary just published by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington records a broader distribution of merchandise during September, an increase in factory employment in the basic trades, and greater production. It further stated that borrowing for commercial purposes increased considerably during September and the early part of the present month. The board's production index advanced 9 per cent in September. This is stated to be the first increase since last January.

"Reports issued by private concerns specializing on business forecasts likewise record a rather general improvement and some hold to the opinion that the country has again entered a major period of improvement.

Cotton.

"It is generally believed that publication of Saturday's Government report will tend to crystallize opinion as to the size of the domestic cotton crop. The report placed the condition of the crop as of October 15 at 54.7 and the probable yield 12,675,000 bales. It also estimated ginnings of 7,600,828 bales up to October 18.

"Up to the present time opinion lieved not more than 12,000,000 bales has been sharply divided. Many be- could be expected. Others confidently expected 13,000,000 bales and the trade has been milling around without really getting anywhere. Meanwhile cotton prices have fluctuated, gaining strength with unfavorable news, and easing off when improvements were reported.

"The general feeling has been that the latest report will tend to remove much of the uncertainty and that price from now on will probably be governed more by actual, or prospective, demand than by speculation on the available supply. Whether one believes that 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 bales will finally be picked, it seems pretty generally agreed that the supply is sufficient to care for the needs of the trade. A Liverpool firm recently estimated an excess production of 4,000,000 bales. They estimated carryover at 2,300,000 bales and the new crop at 13,200,000 bales, making a total of 15,500,000 bales. They further contended there is nothing in the present situation which would indicate consumption and consequently arrived at a 4,000,000 bale surplus.

"Such figures are no doubt liberal. However, various estimates on current carryover indicate that 2,000,000 bales is probably a safe average guess. If to that be added 12,000,000 bales produced in America, and if reports received by the Department of Agriculture indicating larger production in India, Egypt and Brazil, and a worl dcotton crop considerably larger than a year ago are accurate, the indications are that there is no danger of a shortage even though consumption in the United States and Europe increase materially.

"To what extent demand will develop is still unknown. Some hold the opinion that apparent success of the Dawes plan and the successful flotation of the German loan will do much to stimulate foreign demand. Others argue that Europe is still in no position to buy heavily in excess of actual needs.

"Domestic consumption has increased somewhat during the past few months but is still below a year ago, and opinion as to the future is here again divided. One group feels that with cotton stabilized around 20 or 22 cents goods buyers would operate with greater confidence and that business would improve. The other group holds to the theory that domestic mills must make an adjustment of their labor costs before volume business can be attracted and that pronounced betterment cannot be confidently expected until that is an accomplished fact.

Cotton Goods.

"Gray goods prices on the whole are somewhat easier than when the last Market Service Letter was issued, although quotations on some styles have become firmer during the past few days. Print cloths constitute a notable example but buyers are inclined to resist advances. Trading continues only fair and the market generally remains quiet with most orders confined to small lots for nearby delivery. It is claimed a fair volume of business in several styles of print cloth has been handled recently, but as has been true for many weeks, buyers and sellers find it difficult to reach common

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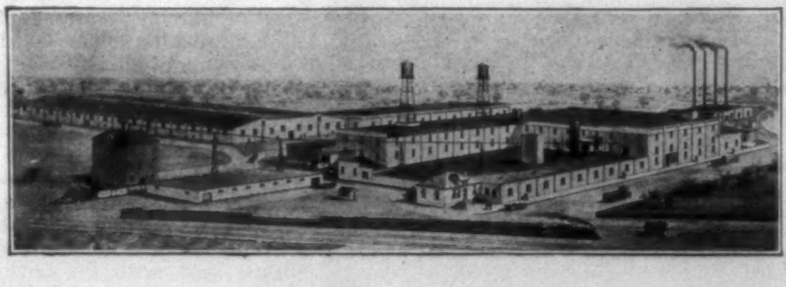
VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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HOUGHTON

A LITTLE TALK UPON MECHANICAL LEATHERS

by Chas. E. Carpenter

"THERE is nothing equals leather," BUT, that is providing you obtain good leather. There is probably nothing so overrated as leather. Every mill man has had rotten leather products in his mill, and most of us have experienced the sensation of having a rotten trunk strap break, just as the porter was ready to take our trunks; a rotten leather suspender part break, just when we were going to dance with our best girl; a rotten shoe split, just as we were dressing to go out to an evening function. Well, all these mishaps are due to bad leather and it is certainly true, "Nothing equals leather," under such conditions, in the creation of profanity.

And yet good leather—leather properly tanned and made from proper hides—is the most durable fabric known. Nothing has ever come near making a good second to it. If you have had unfavorable leather experience, it has been because you have had bad leather, and this applies to belting, mill strapping, and lace leather, as much as it applies to furniture covering and hand bags.

In considering leather quality it is well to remember that the structure of leather is 100% fibrous, just the same as a cloth, only in the formation of the leather fabric there is no combing, spinning, or weaving process. Neither do the fibers run in any two nor more uniform directions.

If you cut off a yard of a woven or knit fabric, you can pick up a thread at one end and easily trace it to the other end. But with leather the fibers are twisted, knit and spun as they are formed by growth, and they are both knitted and woven in all directions, so that if you cut a leather fiber you never can tell where the other end is apt to be located. That is one of the main reasons for the superior strength and durability of leather over textile fabrics. The leather fiber itself; that is, a single fiber, is not so strong, but it is the way Nature has massed the fibers together in a dense plexus, which does the trick.

It makes no difference how good the process of tanning and finishing, you cannot make a good piece of leather out of a poor hide, any more than you can "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

Therefore, it is all-important that the tanner be assured that he obtains a good hide with which to start. But right here is where the shoe pinches. There are no known, standardized tests for ascertaining hide quality. Judging the quality of a hide is a purely rule of thumb method. And no one can judge the real quality of a hide, if the hide dealer doctors it. Hides are mostly judged by knowledge of the location in which they originate; the length of time they have been off and the care which they have had since being removed. The hide business is notorious for misrepresentation. The average tanner is at the mercy of his hide man.

All hides from which VIM Leather is manufactured. are purchased by the Societe des Produits Houghton, Paris, at the Paris, or near-by auctions, after the hides have been inspected on the cattle, the Societe being a French corporation, and our exclusive representatives in France. We are dependent upon no one for VIM hide quality; have to take no one's word concerning it. We take immediate possession of the hide after the take-off and know precisely every detail of the history of the hide, until it is delivered to our customers as VIM Leather Products.

I make no claim that we buy our hides cheaper because of this direct representation in Paris. On the other hand, I admit it is an expense, but I do claim that it is the only method of being assured of hide quality and I also claim that we are the only American manufacturers of belting and mechanical leather products who actually know the real quality of the hides they tan.

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Lockwood, Greene & Co. stand in the same relation to their clients as that committee. They study the needs of a client's business with the same zeal. They read the signs of future requirements with even greater acumen because of their greater experience. They keep closely in touch with a client and his business and are ready at any time to work out far-sighted plans for expansion.

Experience has shown us that many mills are laboring under excessive investment charges or adverse manufacturing conditions. The trouble in most cases is a wrong type of building, a layout which blocks proper expansion, or the necessity of demolishing good structure to make needed extensions. Frequently we find a mill built with no appreciation of the limitations that are imposed permanently by lack of foresight.

"Building with Foresight" is a business principle advanced by Lockwood, Greene & Co. through many years of industrial engineering. A booklet bearing that title and containing descriptions of plants we have designed will be sent to you on request.

LOCKWOOD GREENE

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ENGINEERS

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Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal

Lubrication of Driving Chains

THE matter of speed is important, since it involves the frequency of shocks due to engagement of the chain links, and gear or sprocket teeth. In other words, the greater the speed the more frequent will be the shock on each link. Whether or not shocks of this nature will be detrimental to lubrication will depend upon the load and constancy of operation. It is natural to expect that the rapid repetition of such shocks upon the bearing points of the chain will tend to force or squeeze the lubricating film out from between the rollers and bushings, or rocker bearing surfaces.

It is not generally possible to compensate for this condition by increasing the viscosity of the lubricant to any great extent, as is often done on heavily loaded bearings, due to the fact that the penetrative ability of the lubricant would thereby be markedly decreased. Capillary action or back suction will reduce the possibility of insufficient lubrication somewhat. It is customary to assume that the standard practice of reduction of load with increase of speed will sufficiently reduce link shock to not only keep within the required factor of safety, but as well to insure continuation of effective lubrication.

Sudden starting and stopping usually impose an abnormally severe shock upon a chain, especially where heavy loads are picked up. Lubrication, of course, is secondary to operating conditions of this nature. To some extent we can increase the viscosity within the limits penetrative ability of the lubricant, but perhaps the more satisfactory procedure will be to lubricate more frequently.

The extent of bending or articulation of a driving chain imposes wear not only on the link pin bearings, but as well at the points of contact between the chain and the gear or sprocket. In fact, this is the chief cause of external wear, both of the chain and sprocket, notwithstanding that correct chain design endeavors to eliminate as far as possible this tendency towards friction and external wear, confining necessary rubbing or rolling to the joints. Therefore, pins, bushings, rollers, etc., are customarily built with adequate bearing surface to take up the usual strains. Still, a certain amount of external wear will be present at any event, and for this reason an adaptable chain lubricant should be capable of effectively serving both internal and external wearing points. Unfortunately, however, we are confronted with a situation where compromise is necessary.

Depending upon the existing clearances, the lubricant must have a certain amount of fluidity in order to be able to penetrate thoroughly throughout the entire link, whether pins and bushings, rollers or rocker joints are involved. On the other hand, to adequately prevent external wear of teeth and chain a relatively heavy adhesive lubricant should be used, which will adequately resist the effects of centifugal force and stick to the wearing surfaces. Such a lubricant, being regarded as semi-solid, is naturally too viscous to serve the internal bearings. Hence a compromise must be effected whereby sufficient viscosity reduction is obtained to meet one purpose, yet with the retention of adhesion as much as possible. Certain steam cylinder stocks, or reduced petroleum residiums have been proven to be the best bases for such a lubricant. They are, if necessary, blended to the desired viscosity with lighter, pure mineral products.

When chains must be operated in the presence of dust, dirt, chemical fumes or water, the responsibility that the lubricant must assume becomes all the greater. In such cases not only must it serve as a lubricant, but as well, as a protective agent for the bearing surfaces.

Grit, dust, acids and moisture will tend to promote wear and corrosion to a marked extent. Grit and dust in particular being of an extremely penetrative nature will always tend to work into clearance spaces and immediately increase the wear. Unless the lubricant is of the proper viscosity and base, it will often become incorporatd with such foreign matter and develop into an abrasive paste similar to a valve grinding compound.

The essential requirement of a chain lubricant is that it will adequately penetrate to the rollers, rockers or sliding surfaces of the links. It does no good to apply a lubricant to the surface of a chain if it has not the penetrative ability to reach all wearing parts by virtue of its viscosity and the clearance between the wearing surfaces.

The more simple designs of chain, such as the detachable and pintle types, may or may not be subject to lubrication, according to the nature of their service. Wherever possible it will be advisable to endeavor to lubricate them, unless they actually operate in contact with an excess of foreign matter, when a lubricant would become more of a detriment than a benefit. For detachable and pintle chains a relatively heavy lubricant of from 1,000" to 2,000" Saybolt viscosity at 210 degrees F. will be suitable.

Roller chains are practically always subject to lubrication. Oftentimes little regard is given to them due to their seemingly rough construction, and waste oils are carelessly slopped on at intermittent intervals. Waste oils will lubricate, but due to the fact that they may often contain quite an appreciable amount of suldge and abrasive matter their application is not recommended. It is better to use a lubricant similar to that recommended heretofore for pintle and detachable chains or perhaps a lighter product if conditions warrant.

On chains of the above types it is customary to brush the lubricant uniformly over the wearing surfaces while they are operating Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce to assist them.

(Continued on Page 35)

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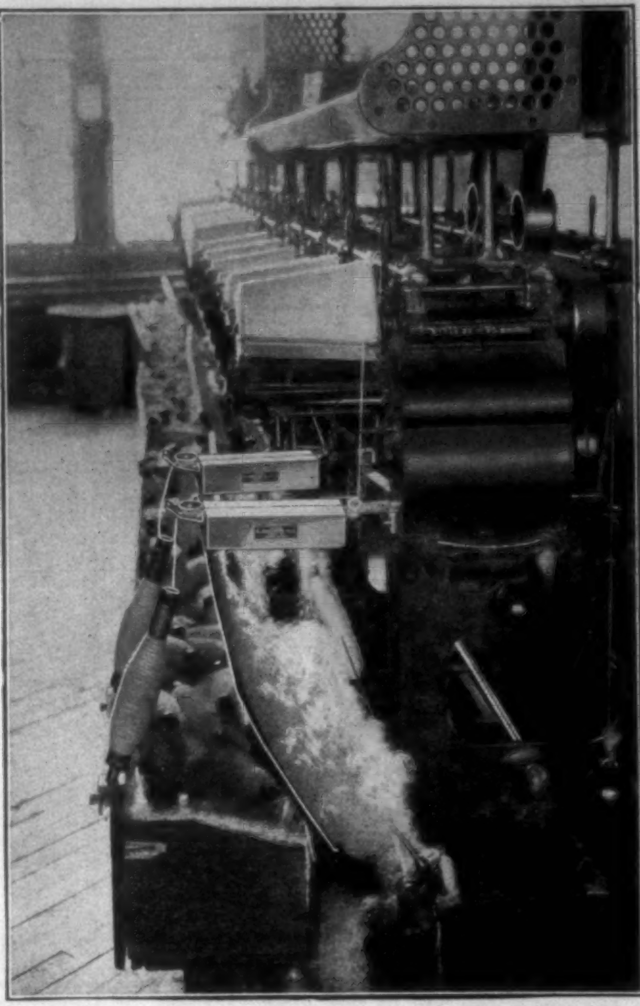

Mr. Knitter—Do You Realize Your Loss From Waste?

How often do your knitting machines stop because of slubs—heavy and light spots in the yarn?

Do you know the loss of production from this cause? Do you know the amount in dollars and cents—that is, lost in waste that is thrown under the cutter's table due to cutting out holes through the use of imperfect yarn?

Do you realize the difference in production between running good yarn and bad yarn? With labor high, even the same percentage of waste in manufacturing becomes a heavier charge against your costs. Are you taking the best means of meeting this situation?

The successful men in the production of knitted textiles are those who, under the pressure of high prices, make use of the most effective methods of avoiding waste in manufacturing operations.

A Knitter can cut down waste in his plant and increase his production by using the best grade of yarn—that is, free as possible from imperfections. If a lower grade contains even one more imperfection to the mile of 30/1, it means fourteen more imperfections to the pound—fourteen thousand more imperfections to the thousand pounds; one thousand pounds is a small quantity to the user of yarn. Fourteen more imperfections is a severe handicap in the manufacture of any product.

You can positively cut down the waste in production by equipping your winder with the Eclipse Yarn Cleaning Device. By using this cleaner, any grade of carded yarn can be made a ninety per cent better knitting yarn. You cannot appreciate this fact until after you have used the Eclipse Yarn Cleaner.

If you knit direct from cones, take this vital matter up with your "spinner"—he can deliver you a better yarn.

Ask us to send you full information—or better still—we will send our representative to give you an actual demonstration upon your request. When you write, please mention the type of winder or spooler you use.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.
Makers of
Automatic Yarn Cleaner, Automatic Stop Motion, Yarn Tension Device
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine

South Carolina Mills Show Increase

SOUTH Carolina textile mills turned out products valued at $217,132,632 during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1921, according to figures out at the office of B. Harris, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries. This represents an increase of $9,507,995 over the value of the products for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1923, and an increase of more than $50,000,000 over the figures of two years ago.

Increases were also shown in the capital stock (par value), the total capital invested in plants, the number of spindles, looms and knitting machines, and horse power, electric, water generated, and electric and steam generated. There were decreases from last year in the number of bales consumed, the amount of coal used, the number of employees and the use of horse power from water and from steam (non-electric). The decline in the number of bales was comparatively slight, 1,008,241 bales being used in 1923 and 1,003,375 in 1924. There were 5,272,481 spindles in the State August 1, according to the report.

The comparisons were compiled at the office of the department from reports made out and signed by mill managers.

Greenville county took the lead from Spartanburg county in respect to value of products, Greenville factories turning out textile goods valued at $31,766,819, as compared with Spartanburg mills' products, valued at $30,442,839. Greenville county is still far behind its neighbor to the east in respect to the number of spindles, however, Spartanburg leading by almost 200,000. Each county had slightly more than 10,000 mill workers and mill village populations in excess of 25,000.

More Costly Goods.

Greenville's lead in value of products is probably accounted for by the finer type of goods made in the county, according to A. H. Gilbert, Jr., chief inspector of the labor division of the department. Such is probably true also in the case of York county, which with far less spindles than Union turned out products at a greater value. Value of products in Greenville, Anderson and York counties showed an increase over last year, while a decrease was shown for Spartanburg and Union, the other two principal textile manufacturing counties.

The principal textile manufacturing counties for the year were in the order named:

	Value Product 1924.	Value Product 1923.
Grenville	$31,766,819	$25,903,669
Spartanburg	30,442,839	32,045,053
Anderson	22,617,517	21,924,869
York	16,996,877	15,876,782
Union	12,910,152	13,188,747
Greenwood	11,202,338	10,382,500
Richland	10,132,198	9,852,904

Other counties that produced textile products valued at more than $5,000,000 (and less than $10,000,000) during the year were: Aiken, Cherokee, Chester, Lancaster, Laurens, Marlboro, Newberry and Pickens.

According to figures given out in the report, the following totals for the State are indicated:

Capital stock (par value): $120,505,576 in 1922; $125,732,686 in 1923; $142,990,438 in 1924, an increase of $17,257,752.

Total capital invested in plants: $155,354,299 in 1922; $157,405,283 in 1923; $175,171,125 in 1924, an increase of $17,765,842.

Number of spindles: 5,075,672 in 1922; 5,111,686 in 1923; 5,272,481 in 1924, an increase of 160,795.

Number of looms: 116,517 in 1922; 119,413 in 1923; 123,669 in 1924, an increase of 4,256.

Number of knitting machines: 1,227 in 1922; 1,135 in 1923; 1,146 in 1924, an increase of 11.

Number bales of cotton consumed annually: 923,410 in 1922; 1,009,241 in 1923; 1,003,375 in 1924, a decrease of 4,866.

Tons of coal consumed annually: 508,772 in 1922; 545,049 in 1923; 540,659 in 1924, a decrease of 4,390.

Value of annual product: 163,419,262 in 1922; $207,524,637 in 1923; $217,032,632 in 1924, an increase of $9,507,995.

Number of white males employed: 35,917 in 1922; 39,194 in 1923; 37,471 in 1924, a decrease of 1,723.

Number of white females employed: 18,363 in 1922; 19,974 in 1923; 19,424 in 1924, a decrease of 550.

Number of negro males employed: 3,693 in 1922; 3,950 in 1923; 3,643 in 1924, a decrease of 307.

Number of negro females employed: 812 in 1922; 1,086 in 1923; 921 in 1924, a decrease of 165.

Total number of employees: 62,422 in 1922; 68,538 in 1923; 65,676 in 1924, a decrease of 2,862.

Total population mill village (estimated): 137,864 in 1922; 164,236 in 1923; 163,834 in 1924, a decrease of 402.

Number of male children employed (14 to 16): 1,825 in 1922; 2,168 in 1923; 2,108 in 1924, a decrease of 60.

Number of females employed (14 to 16): 1,812 in 1922; 2,166 in 1923; 2,109 in 1924, a decrease of 57.

Water Horse Power.

Horse power (water): 26,186 in 1922; 24,300 in 1923; 21,500 in 1924, a decrease of 2,800.

Horse power (steam): 56,685 in 1922; 63,813 in 1923; 56,633 in 1924, a decrease of 7,180.

Horse power (electric generated by water): 117,358 in 1922; 108,455 in 1923; 122,569 in 1924, an increase of 14,114.

Horse power (electric generated by steam): 11,380 in 1922; 18,272 in 1923; 21,585 in 1924, an increase of 3,313.

The amount of capital invested in the mills of the principal counties was: Spartanburg, $31,359,245, as compared with $24,188,822 August 1, 1923; Greenville, $31,292,168, as compared with $26,915,090 a year ago; Anderson, $20,687,262, as compared with $16,494,791; Union, $12,317,119, as compared with $12,326,929, and York, $11,698,549, as compared with $10,199,050. Capital invested in mills was almost doubled in Orangeburg and Chesterfield counties.

The number of spindles in the

(Continued on Page 33)

MATHIESON
Chemicals

Some Facts Worth Considering

THE Mathieson Company was the first to adopt a "deal direct with the manufacturer" policy in marketing heavy chemicals; the first to extend this new policy to less-than-carload distribution. It was the leader in introducing liquid caustic soda and continues to lead all other producers in shipments of caustic in this economical form.

It has conceived and developed the Mathieson Multi-Unit Chlorine Gas Tank Car, the Mathieson System for preparing bleach liquors from liquid chlorine, the Mathieson Chlorine Valve, and the Mathieson process for producing synthetic anhydrous ammonia. It has brought about the successful use of hypochlorite for petroleum refining in this country.

These and many other facts give evidence of the progressiveness of the Mathieson organization. Do they not merit careful consideration in selecting a source of supply?

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Bleaching Powder~Soda Ash

Sizing Value of Starches

STARCHES in their natural or unmodified state form thick viscid solutions characteristic of the soluble samylose portions, which, a prevously pointed out, is thick and viscous like egg albumen, and there is also a further flow due to the floating cell sacs. If starch granules are left to stand in a weak acid solution for a time, the viscous character is wholly or partially destroyed, according to the strength of the acid, the temperature and the length of time. This change can take place at temperatures below that necessary to swell and burst the granule. The acid penetrates through the outer amylopectin wall and thins or "modifies" the inner amylose. After this has acted for a sufficient time to effect the desired modifiication, the acid can be washed away or neutralized, and the modified starch may be dried. This dried, modified, or "thin boiling," starch in appearance shows no change from the natural or unmodified starch. Methods differ but in general treating starch with weak acids and then neutralizing or washing away the acid is what the starch manufacturer does in making the thin boiling starch for textile mills.

Thin boiling starches are sold with brand numbers designating different fluidities.

The starch manufacturer can by various processes so convert the starch that not only is congealing delayed, but suitable convension methods congealing may be entirely done away with, so that a solution of the usual sizing strength of from 10 to 20 ounces per finished gallon may be so made as to remain perfectly even when cooled down to room temperature of 70 degrees F. They can be so converted that they will remain fluid and transparent for weeks. The fullest possibilities of conversion have not been brought to the textile manufacturer, partly because of higher cost, and partly because of his conservtism. In time these greater possibilities will undoubtly be appreciated and made use of. The English method of modifying wheat stach by fermentation required several weeks but gave an excellent sizing, very slow congealing, very adhesive, yielding smooth well sized yarn. This same conversion can now be effected in a very much shorter time by processing the wheat starch during its manufacture, so that fermentation by the user is unnecesseary.

Starch is extremely sensitive to acids. Any trace of acid not removed by the manufacturer, or acid that may be formed by fermentation or souring, lessens the viscosity with extreme rapidity at the boiling temperature of the size kettles. Alkali, on the other hand, thickens the starch solution by dissolving a portion of the amylopectin. Certain chemicals other than acid and alkali, such, for instance, as zinc chloride or calcium chloride, affect continues as long as the chemical is present. The result is a continuing change in the viscosity or fluidity of the size. Chemicals in the size kettles are, therefore, dangerous and should be avoided.

In theory, it is possible to add certain chemicals to the starch in the size kettle and convert the unmodified, thick boiling starch, to the more serviceable thin boiling type, and save money by so doing. In practice this does not work out, for the simple reason that no set of conditions such as percentage of chemical, ratio of water and starch time, and temperature, all of which are important factors, cannot be positively controlled without the services of a chemist, and even if they were accurately controlled, the results would not be uniform, since different lots of starch react differently, due to variation both of maturity of growth of the starch granules and to impurities always present in the crude starches.

Just about as much success would attend the attempt to save money by modifying starch in the starch kettle of the average mill as for the mill superintendent to practice medicine to save the doctor's bill.

The conversion of starch to the thin boiling state is carried out by the manufacturer by a slow process which is under control. The thinning action of chemicals is in the size kettle takes place in a few minutes and cannot be controlled to any definite fluidity simply because of the very short time and rapid rate of conversion.

Diastase is an organic chemical that will convert starch from thick to thin boiling and if conversion is carried on sufficiently the starch will be converted to a sugar called maltose. The use of diastase has been proposed as a modifying agent for making starch thin boiling.

Tallows or greases or oils are used in almost every formula. With crude starches they are necessary. With all starches they are helpful. These tallows or greases aid in retarding congealing and thereby make a smoother yarn. The denser the size the more grease will be required.

Dextrimes, soluble starches or gums may be added to size with advantage. They increase adhesiveness and add to the weight of the finished fabric. If added in large quantities an additional amount of

(Continued on Page 34)

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RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE FUSES

Carding and Spinning

By George M. Ivey

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued from last week)

Within the past few years, it has become a custom in a good many mills to use only two processes of drawings for numbers under 30's. The writer has made very careful experiments in this line on 24's, carefully testing many bobbins on each system. The result showed that the yarn from the three-process work was the stronger by from 3 to 5 per cent. We know of similar tests having been made with the same results, and also know of opposite results having been reported. The theory is certainly in favor of the three-processes, except in very coarse work where the loss of strength does not amount to much.

As in other machines, 3 draft gears are sent with each machine, and if there are change gears for the calender rollers (as there should be), 3 of these are also sent. If leather-covered rollers are used, 10 per cent extra ones are sent. If the mill is small, say, with only 18 deliveries of drawing, there will be a total of 72 top rollers. Ten per cent of this is only 7, which is not a sufficient number. Where there are a good many deliveries, 10 per cent spare rollers is ample.

Where the work is not very fine, the card sliver is first run through one process of drawing, then through the sliver-lap machine, from which it goes directly to the comber. For finer yarns, or where better work is desired, the sliver goes direct from the cards to the sliver-lap machine, from which it is taken to the ribbon-lap machine before going to the combers. This is much the better system, for it is impossible to get a lap from the sliver-lap machine perfectly even across it, although it may be even lengthways. As it is formed of slivers, there is first a thick place and then a thin one all the way across. If the shorter process is used, the lap is made 8½ or 8¾ inches wide, or sometimes wider, depending no the width of the comber. If the double process is used, the lap is 1 inch narrower, to allow for expansion in the ribbon machine. In the sliver-lap machine, from 12 to 24 slivers are run through 4 sets of rollers similar to a drawing frame, only a slight draft being used. This web is run between heavy calender rollers and wound as a lap. There is a stop motion for each sliver at the back, and also one to stop the machine when the lap is of a certain length.

The ribbon-lap machine is similar to the sliver-lap machine, except that 6 sliver laps are fed, and there is a draft of 6. The latest type Whitin machine has only 4 sliver laps fed in with a draft of about 4. The 6 laps are not put together until after they are drawn, as it would be impracticable to draw such a thick strand. The drawn webs are very thin and delicate to handle. After leaving the rollers, they are turned at right angles over a highly polished plate, and are run one over the other, until all are collected together and condensed into the form of a lap ready for the comber. These angle plates in damp or cold weather often cause a great deal of trouble. A recent improvement has all the webs delivered from the rollers in the same direction in which they are to be calendered, and the angle plates dispensed with.

CALCULATIONS

The calculations on these machines are so simple, and there being so little necessity for changing, we will not take space to explain in detail, but give tables below which may be found useful.

Production Table. Sliver-Lap Machine, 10 Hours

Production per day of ten hours, allowing 25 per cent off for oiling, cleaning, etc.

R.P.M. of 5 in. Calender Roll	Grains Per Lard of Lap Produced.								
	370 Lbs.	380 Lbs.	390 Lbs.	400 Lbs.	410 Lbs.	420 Lbs.	430 Lbs.	440 Lbs.	450 Lbs.
85	882.3	906.1	929.9	953.7	978.3	1001.3	1025.9	1049.7	1073.5
90	934.2	959.4	984.6	1009.8	1035.9	1062.2	1086.3	1111.5	1136.7
95	986.1	1012.7	1039.3	1065.9	1093.4	1119.1	1146.9	1173.2	1199.8
100	1038.0	1066.0	1094.0	1122.0	1151.0	1178.0	1207.0	1235.0	1263.0
105	1089.9	1119.3	1148.7	1178.1	1208.5	1236.9	1267.3	1296.7	1326.1
110	1141.8	1172.6	1203.4	1234.2	1266.1	1295.8	1327.7	1358.5	1389.3
120	1245.6	1279.2	1312.8	1346.4	1381.2	1413.6	1448.4	1482.0	1515.6

One revolution of driving pulley to one revelutions of 5-inch calender roll.

Production Per Day of Ten Hours, Allowing 25% Off for Oiling, Cleaning, Etc.

R.P.M. of 5 in. Calender Roll	Grains Per Yard of Lap Produced.								
	420 Lbs.	430 Lbs.	440 Lbs.	450 Lbs.	460 Lbs.	470 Lbs.	480 Lbs.	490 Lbs.	500 Lbs.
85	1001.3	1025.9	10.49.7	1073.5	1097.3	1121.1	1144.9	1168.8	1192.6
90	1060.2	1086.3	1111.5	1136.7	1161.9	1187.1	1212.3	1237.5	1262.7
95	1119.1	1146.6	1173.2	1199.8	1226.4	1253.0	1279.6	1306.9	1332.9
100	1178.0	1207.0	1235.0	1263.0	1291.0	1319.0	1347.0	1375.0	1403.0
105	1236.9	1207.3	1296.7	1326.1	1355.5	1384.9	1414.3	1443.8	1473.8
110	1295.8	1327.7	1358.5	1389.3	1426.0	1450.9	1481.7	1512.5	1543.3
120	1413.6	1448.4	1482.0	1515.6	1549.2	1582.8	1616.4	1650.0	1683.6

A revolutions of driving pulley to 1 revolution of 5-inch calender roll.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A sliver-lap machine, including cans, occupies the space of 9 ft. x 4 ft. 4 in., and weighs about 1,500 pounds. One operative can attend to about eight machines, or to a less number and other work in addition. As these machines are only used in fine mills, where the production is small, there are seldom more than 3 or 4 machines. One machine will produce enough for 5,000 spindles on number 60's. It will then be seen that so far as labor is concerned, it adds very little to the cost of production. What makes combed work cost so much is the large per cent of waste which the comber takes out. This, however, will be discussed later on.

A ribbon-lap machine with 6 doublings occupies the space of about 14ft.x4ft.-6 ins., and weighs from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. Like the sliver-lap machine, it requires but little attendance.

COMBERS

Contrary to general belief, the comber is not a modern machine, but was invented over fifty years ago by a Mr. Heilmann, who received $150,000 for its use in England. The comber practically selects the long fibers from the short ones, and the yarn spun from combed stock is not only much smoother, but also much stronger than if made from the carded stock. In operation, a pair of rollers deliver about one-quarter of an inch of lap to the nippers. The rollers then stop, the nippers close and hold the lap while several rows, usually seventeen, of very fine needles pass through the projecting fibers and remove the shorter ones, also taking out any nep or leaf that may be present. The nippers then open, the fluted segment pulls the long fibers out and delivers them in a thin web to other rollers, which carry them to the front of the machine. These webs, usually six, are collected, condensed and coiled in a can ready for the drawing frame. The process is intermittent, and each operation is called a nip. About 80 nips a minute is the average speed. There is also on the market what is known as a duplex comber, where there are two sets of needles and two fluted segments. This machine can be run at a speed of 120 nips, with a corresponding increase in production. The work is not as thorough as on the slower machine, and is not suited for very fine work.

The comber is a very ingenious machine, and requires the closest adjustment and attention in order to produce satisfactory results. It is much simpler than when first invented. At that time a 6-head comber had 564 parts. It now has from 200 to 220.

SETTINGS

It is impossible to give the exact settings for a machine without taking into consideration the length of cotton to be combed. Some of the settings remain the same regardless of this, while others are changed for every change in length. There are also changes to regulate the amount of waste which it is desired to remove. The following tables give the approximate settings for the three makes of machines most frequently used in America:

Settings of Mason Comber

	Gauge.	Dial.
Edge of fluted segment to detaching roller	1⅛	5
Feed roller to detaching roller (at bearing)	1 15-16	—
Feed roller starts	—	4¼
Edge of cushion plate to detaching roller	1¼	—
Edge of cushion plate to cylinder combs	20	—
Nippers close	—	9
Nipper screws open from bracket	¼	—
Pawl drops in notch wheel	—	1¼
Leather roller touches fluted segment	—	6¾
Leather roller leaves fluted segment	—	9½
Brass roller to leather roller	14	—
Top combs down	—	5¾
Top combs to fluted segment	19	—

Settings of Whitin Comber

Nippers open at	3½	Index
Nippers close at	9¼	Index
Lifters down at	6¾	Index
Lifters up at	8¾	Index
Top combs down	5	Index
Detaching roll comes forward at	6	Index
Feed roll comes forward at	4	Index

Settings of Dobson & Barlow Comber

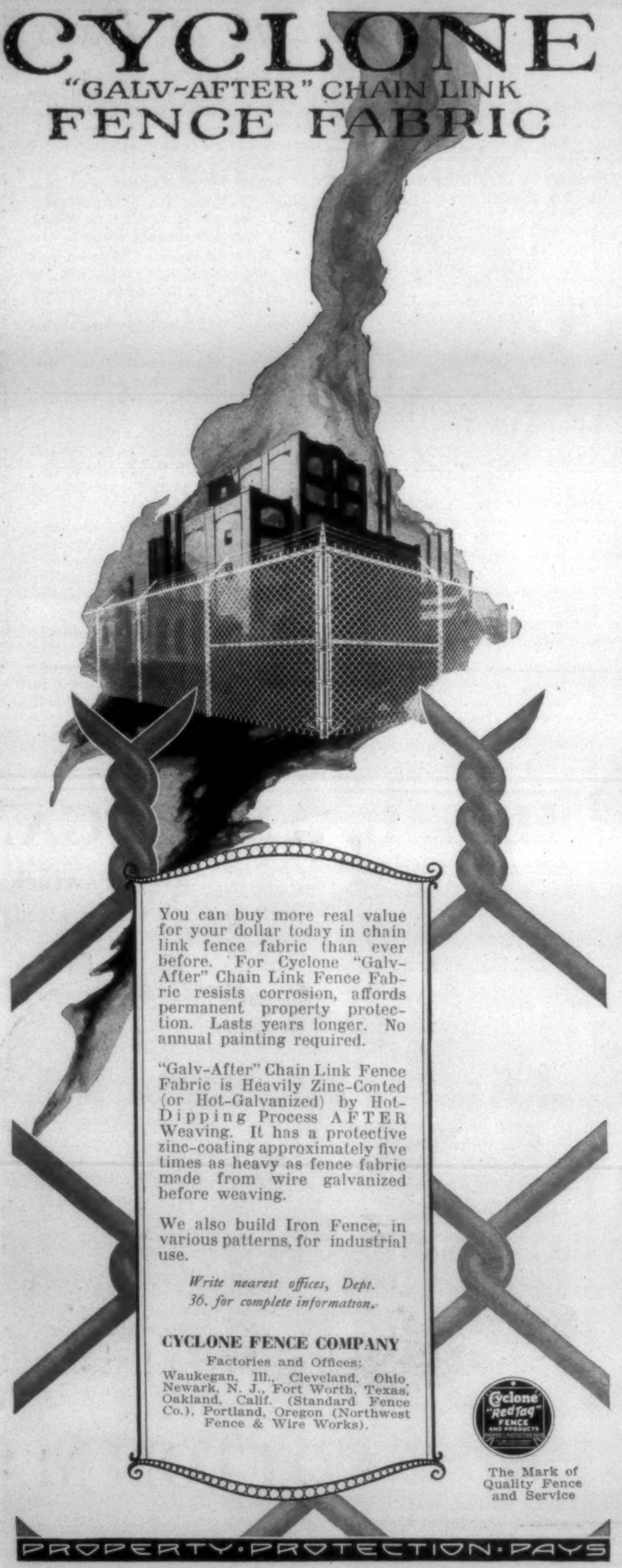
	Gauge.	Dial.
Clutch closes	20¼	—
Steel detaching roll comes forward	—	6
Nippers close	—	9
Star wheel begins to feed	—	4¾
Top comb down	—	5
Nippers to needles	19	—

For setting the motions somewhat in the proper order, the following suggestions will be of service.

1st. Set all segments at 1⅛ to 1¼ inch gauge, with index at 5.

2nd. Set the cushion plates the thickness of a piece of writing paper from the nippers.

(Continued on Page 27)



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Meeting of Texas Textile Association

THE meeting of the Texas Textile Association at Waco, Texas, was exceedingly well attended considering the number of cotton mills in Texas and their great distance apart.

There was a surprising number of young men present, which indicates their interest in becoming more efficient mill men and speaks well for the future of the textile industry of that State, because it insures the class of men that will be needed in successfully operating the mills that will be built in the coming years.

The first session was set for Friday morning, October 31st, but consisted in an examination of the Miller Cotton Mills, a comparatively new denim mill located in Waco and which on account of its success is soon to double in size.

It is not only a remarkably well equipped mill but everywhere showed evidence of intelligent and efficient operation. In their superintendent, Hugh Clarke, a graduate of the Textile Department of the Texas A. & M. College, they have a young man who is not only a student of manufacture but a good manager and live wire.

Those attending the Association meeting spent the morning in the Miller Cotton Mills and then went at 12:30 o'clock to the Raleigh Hotel, where a lunch was held.

W. H. Gibson, Sr., superintendent of the Waxahachie Cotton Mills and president of the Texas Textile Association, presided over the meetings.

A splendid lunch was served, during which entertainment was furnished by musicians from Baylor College, which is located in Waco, and by one professional singer.

The city manager of Waco delivered an address of welcome, to which C. S. Tatum, superintendent of the Bonham Cotton Mills, responded with an address containing much humor.

C. R. Miller, president of the Miller Cotton Mills, made a short address dealing very largely with the duties of citizenship.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, made an address dealing with the future development of the textile industry of Texas.

Mr. Clark also discussed the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment and showed the misrepresentations that had been made relative to child labor in Southern cotton mills.

Following Mr. Clark's address there was a short recess, after which the meeting began a discussion of the subjects as outlined in the questionnaire which President Gibson had sent out and which we recently published.

The first question was upon front roll speeds on spinning.

Most of the mills in Texas are on coarse numbers and their spindle speeds appeared to be in keeping with such numbers. One or two mills reported speeds that appeared very high. Those prseent appeared to be willing to give out any information that they had and to do so honestly.

The next discussion was upon the spindle speeds on spoolers. One mill on 13s had a spooler spindle speed of 720. It developed that the changing from warp wind to filling wind on warp had caused many changes in spooler speeds and very little information of value was to be obtained.

This also developed a long discussion upon the advantages of filling wind on warp. Two men had tried it and had changed back to warp wind but all other statements were favorable to filling wind and many reported great benefits. All admitted a great saving in hard waste.

The subject of the setting of spooler guides produced an interesting discussion. One man used as a standard 1½ times the diameter of the yarn but most of those present seemed to think no arbitrary rule was desirable and that experience should decide in each case.

Someone complained of the yarn wearing guides and it was suggested that he set his guides so that the weight of the yarn should rest upon the rods instead of the guide.

At this point D. D. Towers started a discussion upon the subject of self weighted middle rolls on spinning and several spoke favorably of them.

Mr. Towers stated that by changing the break draft to 1.08, that is, by speeding up the middle roll about two teeth and using a self weighted middle roll, good results could be obtained. He suggested making experiments by taking off the cover of an ordinary middle roll and turning down same until smooth.

The next question was upon cleaning beam warpers. Most of those present advocated cleaning with brushes or suction while the warpers were stopped.

The usual problem of the variation in the weight and length of section beams was discussed with much interest and with the usual difference of opinion.

A large number expressed the opinion that it was due to the condition of the measuring rolls and several reported improvement by painting them.

Others said that differences were usually due to carelessness of warper tenders in setting clocks and still others contended that the straightness or condition of the spindles in

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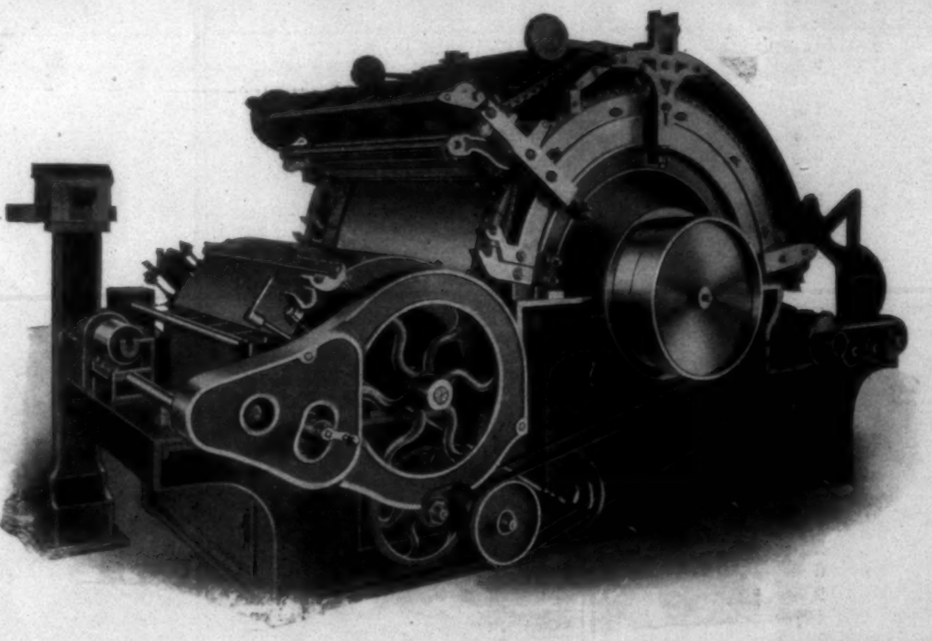

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the section beams affected the tension and caused variation.

David Clark outlined the discussions on this subject that had resulted in the weavers' section of the Southern Textile Association and expressed the opinion that the apparent variation in length was due to the different tensions put upon the beams back of slashers, resulting from the manner in which the yarn from each beam passed to the other beams.

The afternoon session adjourned at 4 o'clock to meet at 7:30 at the Waco Chamber of Commerce.

Night Session.

The night session was called to order at 7:30 p. m. by President Gibson. R. W. Philip, associate editor of Cotton, made a short address congratulating the Association upon its work.

President Gibson turned the meeting over to C. S. Tatum, who announced that the session would be devoted to slashing.

The first subject was the method of determining the per cent of size added.

J. V. Hunt, of West, stated that he ran two threads of sized yarn on a spool and compared their weight with the weight of the yarn before sizing.

J. T. Chappell, of Dallas, said that he used the system of weighing the section beams and the warp beams and weighing the waste.

Most of the others present used the same system.

In discussion the variation in the weight of loom beams from the same set some claimed that it was due to the depth of the immersion roll in the size box but C. S. Tatum insisted that he had made many tests and found that as long as the immersion roll was covered the depth had no effect upon the per cent of size added. There were quite a number who did not agree with him.

The discussion of the number of lease strings showed a difference of opinion.

Dan Poole, of Sherman, said he put them as often as necessary and that was determined by experience.

Charlie Warren and H. E. Runge, of the Draper Corporation, discussed the effect of properly sized warps.

D. D. Towers, of Worth, told of the use of thermostats and David Clark told of a device that the Powers Regulator Company put between the cylinders to maintain an even drying temperature.

A discussion of the proper pressure on cylinders showed that Texas mills as a rule used a higher pressure than the mills in the Carolinas.

The fact that three mills had had slasher cylinders to blow up caused a discussion of steam traps and regulating valves.

There was a very interesting discussion of the inclined tooth comb on slashers and quite a number testified that it enabled them to get much more yarn on a loom beam.

J. B. Bagley, director of the Textile Department at the A. & M. College, was called upon but explained that his own work was devoted to the carding and spinning departments.

The life of slasher blankets was next discussed and most of them said about four weeks on coarse duck.

The use of "mote cloth" on the first squeeze roll was recommended as improving the warps and adding to the life of the blanket.

"Mote cloths" are 4-yard sheeting wrapped around the outside of the blanket.

Almost every one present testified to the per cent of size being put on their warps and the answers showed about 12 to 14 per cent on 8-oz. flat duck.

One man wanted to know if it injured twine harness to store, where it could be reached by the humidity of the weave room. The answer was that the twine would rot.

S. C. Cain, of San Antonio, had a sample of twine harness that had broken badly the first time used.

The opinion seemed to be that the harness had not been properly aged but one man claimed that the drawing-in needle was of the wrong shape and size and had broken the harness.

Sam Rakestraw discussed the question of excessive tension on warps while being slashed.

A question relative to the speed of warps on slasher showed an average of 18 to 20 yards per minute on 8-oz. flat duck.

Most of those present admitted that at night they drained the remaining size into the sewer but others claimed that such practice was one of considerable loss to the mill and that size could be held and used the next day.

Most of those present favored thin boiling starch.

One man said that the best way to get a good slasher man was to make one out of a weaver because an experienced weaver knew from the feel when a warp would run good.

There were some comparisons of the advantages of warp drawing and warp tying-in machines with most favoring the former.

There was also a discussion of the advantages of mail eyes in harness.

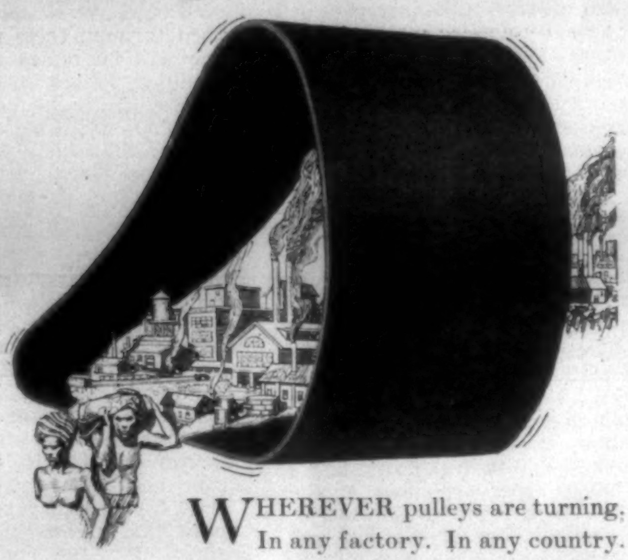
The meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. until 9:30 o'clock the next morning when a short discussion was held. Everybody attended the Baylor-A. & M. football game Saturday afternoon.

Among Those Present.

Crosby, G. V., Overseer Spinning, Cuero, Tex.
Hambleton, W. C., Overseer Carding, Corsicana, Tex.
Nelson, J. L., Overseer Weaving, McKinney, Tex.
Braley, Joe, Overseer Spinning, Itasca, Tex.
Nation, T. C., Overseer Carding, Itasca, Tex.
Cain, S. C., Supt., San Antonio, Tex.
Cosby, J. C., Supt., McKinney, Tex.
Cain, S. C., Jr., Carding and Spinning, San Antonio, Tex.
Cox, A. M., Asst. Supt., McKinney, Tex.
Moss, W. L., Texas Roller Covering Shops, Waco, Tex.
Helland, S. P., Supt., Kingsville, Tex.
Poole, Dan H., Supt., Sherman, Tex.

(Continued on Page 27)

In
Richmond, Indiana
or in
Rangoon, India



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Future Textile Development of Texas

Address of David Clark before Dallas Rotary Club, Dallas, Tex.

THIS is my first visit to Texas but I have watched with much interest the development of your cotton manufacturing industry and I have recently noticed many signs of a coming expansion.

I assume that it would be of interest to you to know something of the status of Texas as compared to the rest of the cotton manufacturing world.

There are in the world today approximately 157,000,000 cotton spindles, of which 37,000,000 are in the United States. The Southern States have 17,000,000 and the Northern and other States about 20,000,000.

In Texas you now have 24 cotton mills with a combined spindleage of 210,000, which is about the number of spindles in my home city of Charlotte and less than half the number in one mill at Danville, Va.

Although you are now raising about 20 per cent of the world's supply of cotton and your cotton is, as a whole, the most desirable of any section; you have only 14/100 of 1 per cent of the cotton spindles of the world. It certainly seems reasonable to expect you to have a much larger per cent.

At present prices you will receive $480,000,000 for this year's cotton crop and that figure may satisfy you but your cotton will go to the mills in the Carolinas, New England, England and Europe, and when it has passed through their machinery its value will be raised to more than one billion dollars, so that they will get more from the cotton crop of Texas than will the people of Texas, and your State as a larger user of cotton goods will contribute substantially the profits which they receive.

The immense payrolls of New England and England and the mercantile business that results from them are to a considerable extent based upon the cotton which you raise in Texas and sell to the world in an unadvanced state. Your present mills, although small in number, are taking $5,000,000 of Texas cotton and convert it into $12,000,000 of cotton goods and yarns and the $7,000,000 of added value includes a payroll that means an increase in business for the merchants and banks of Texas.

I assume that you are interested in the movement of the cotton mills of New England to the South. Much has been written upon the subject but with many mistakes and a great misunderstanding of the real causes.

The usual statement is that it is due to the advantages of long hours and child labor in the South. South Carolina has a 55-hour maximum law and a large per cent of the cotton mills in other Southern States operate only 55 hours. Every New England State except Massachusetts has a 54-hour law so you can see that there is not much difference in the hours and it can be safely stated that no New England mill has ever moved South because of longer hours.

The false idea about child labor in Southern cotton mills was the result of falsehoods and propaganda by those who, for selfish purposes. are seeking to transfer to a Federal Bureau the powers of the labor departments of 48 States. There are today less than 21 children under 14 years of age legally employed in all the cotton mills of the South, these being orphans or children of widowed mothers, who after becoming 12 years of age can under certain circumstances secure permits in Georgia. The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of that State requested both of their last Legislatures to eliminate such permits. All the other Southern States absolutely prohibit the employment of children under 14 in factories and as that was the age limit fixed in the late Federal Child Labor Laws, the enactment of such a Federal Law today would not remove from the cotton mills of the United States a single chlid, other than the 21 Georgia children, and they will be removed by the next Georgia Legislature. With the exception of the 21 children in Georgia any child working in a Southern mill can legally work in any mill in Massachusetts.

The advocates of the Child Labor Amendment thought that they could deceive the public with their story of "More than a million children 10 to 15 gainfully employed" but an analysis of those figures show that most of them in agriculture and employed on the farms of their parents.

The analysis shows only 9,473 under 14 years of age employed in the manufacturing industries and as those were the statistics of five years ago, the advance in the State laws had reduced that number to 21 and will soon eliminate it.

A statement recently issued by a Boston committee headed by Alexander Lincoln, Assistant State's Attorney of Massachusetts, entirely

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refutes the idea of Southern advantage by reason of child labor and shows that more persons under 18 are employed in New England industries than in Southern industries.

It may interest you to know that instead of ratifying the Child Labor Amendment, Massachusetts will, at the referendum next Tuesday, reject it by a vote of at least 2 to 1.

The reason that the New England mills are moving to the South is that the cost of living for mill operatives is less in the South and the resultant wage is less.

According to my figures the annual fuel cost of New England operative due to colder climate is $86.00 as against an average of $18.00 for Southern operatives which you will note is a difference of more than a dollar a week.

The New England operatives must also by reason of the climate buy more and warmer clothing.

The New England operatives must buy at high prices vegetables and foods shipped from other sections, whereas the Southern operatives live for a considerable portion of the year, largely upon their vegetables raised in the gardens which surround their houses in the mill village.

The Southern operatives rent comfortable homes in the mill village, usually at the rate of 25 cents per room per week, often including lights and water, whereas very few New England mills have mill villages and the operative must pay town rents of $5.00 to $7.00 per week for inferior living accommodations.

Very often the New England operatives have to pay car fare to and from the mill and in Lawrence, Mass., the fare is 10 cents each way, or $1.20 per week.

From my investigations, I have found the difference in the cost of living to be $7.00 per week and if our operatives get $15.00 per week, they can live upon the same scale as the New England poeratives who get $22.50 per week.

That difference, coupled with the fact that we have a splendid class of pure blooded English speaking operatives, tells the real story of the movement of New England mills to the South.

No mill has moved or will move because of long hours or child labor.

In conclusion I wish to give a word of warning.

In the early days of cotton manufacturing industry in the Carolinas, our enthusiasm caused us to back many men who were without sufficient experience or ability to successfully operate cotton mills, but today the only men who can secure the necessary capital in the Carolinas are those whose successful career show that they can be trusted to properly manage a mill.

If you pick carefully the men with whom you trust your money, you will find that cotton manufacturing is a profitable dividend paying business and as you build mills with which to advance the value of Texas cotton, you will increase the payrolls and the prosperity of Texas.

Dye Trade Is Won By U. S.

No salutary effects on the world's dye and chemical markets, particularly on the American market, will mark the final settlement of the reparation question and the withdrawal of French troops from the Ruhr, according to Herman A. Metz, president of H. A. Metz & Co., who declared recently that under present tariff conditions the American market is lost to the German dye industry.

Co-operation between American and German dye manufacturers in the future, Metz declared, will take the form of an interchange of scientific, technical and practical knowledge and experience of the leaders of the industry in both countries. To this end, Metz recently made a trip to Germany and entered into an agreement whereby his two countries—the Central Dyestuff & Chemical Company and the Consolidated Color and Chemical Company—will receive the benefits of that skill. A great advantage reverting to the American industry is the possibility of adopting newly discovered dyestuffs as soon as their commercial value has been determined by experiment, and the importance of the American dye industry receiving the results of the foreign investigating chemists cannot be overestimated, Metz declared.

"Through the acquisition of important formulas and patents in the war period, the American dye industry reached the condition of almost complete independence," Metz declared, "and today American manufacturers of coloring matter can supply all the needs of domestic trade. This was a perfectly proper war measure as well as an honest peace-time measure, for patent rights on these formulas had expired. Americans have made themselves independent of the nations on the other side and for a time invaded the former German markets in China, Japan and India. Recently, however, the German manufacturers have regained these markets by their ability to supply the commodities at lower prices than Americans."

Dyestuffs and chemicals coming into America from abroad, said Metz, fall into two main classifications—synthetic chemicals, on which the tariffs range from 30 to 35 per cent; and coal-tar products, which are taxed under the American valuation scheme at about 60 per cent of the cost of foreign production. Against such a tariff impost it is absolutely out of the question for Germany or any other outside nation to profitably compete. The system is annoying to the American consumer in some respects, especially in the case of a few products used in small quantity and on which the total annual consumption of the whole country would not be more than a few thousand dollars.

"The problem of the American manufacturer of dyestuffs is not the competition of foreign manufacturers," Metz declared, "but the necessity to produce his output at a price that will permit of larger and larger consumption in the home markets. He must study /

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Visiting Texas

ALTHOUGH we had been in most of the states and has traveled abroad we had never been into Texas and therefore accepted with pleasure the invitation to attend the meeting of the Texas Textile Association at Waco, on Oct 31st and Nov. 1st.

Leaving Charlotte at 10:30 a. m. Oct. 27th New Orleans was reached the next morning at 8:45 and leaving there at 11:05 a. m. we arrived at Dallas at 7:30 a. m. the next day, the trip from Charlotte to Dallas requires about two days and two nights.

At Dallas we addressed the Dallas Rotary Club on "The Future Development of the Textile Industry of Texas," and spent the afternoon in conference, with prominent Texas men conferring upon the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendmnet.

The Texas Senate will reject, and while less is known about the Texas House, there is every reason to believe that it is of similar mind.

On Thursday morning we went by the Interurban Line to Waxahachie, where we spent the morning with an old friend, W. H. Gibson, superintendent of the Waxahachie Cotton Mills, and at 12:50 o'clock spoke before the Waxahachie Rotary Club upon the same subject as at Dallas.

Invitations to address the Rotary Clubs at Austin and Waco had to be declined on account of conflicting engagements.

Thursday afternoon we went to Waco, passing through Hillsboro and West, both of which towns have cotton mills.

At Waco we attended the sessions of the Texas Textile Association and had the great pleasure of reviewing acquaintance with quite a few old friends and making many new ones.

Texas is a great State and some day will be a much greater factor in cotton manufacturing than at present.

Their immense cotton fields with cotton rows that seem to run for miles seem capable of producing all of the cotton needed by the world, and on every side there are evidences of prosperity.

Even at present prices Texas will get almost $500,000,000 for this year's cotton crop, and that sum traveling through the channels of trade makes for prosperity.

Massachusetts Rejects Amendment

SEVERAL weeks ago we stated that Massachusetts would overwhelmingly reject the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment and a wire just received states that reports from 284 towns and cities out of 355 in Massachusetts show a majority of 123,286 against the amendment, and it is practically certain that the majority will exceed 150,000. Only one town in Massachusetts showed a majority in favor of the amendment.

We had a distinct object in announcing that Massachusetts would reject and that was to get our opponents to show their full strength and make them lay all of their cards upon the table and our plans have succeeded.

As soon as we made the announcement, they rushed every parasite and every pap-sucker connected with such uplift movements into Massachusetts and they worked night and day and filled the papers with their propaganda falsehoods.

They organized what they called "caravans" and went throughout Massachusetts and yet in spite of all they had to say, the people of Massachusetts rejected the amendment by an overwhelming majority.

They have made their greatest play and lost and they might as well withdraw their forces, for their efforts to create a great Washington bureau have failed.

Massachusetts had been so badly deceived by the lies and half lies told by the National Child Labor Committee and the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor that their Legislature passed a resolution asking Congress to submit a constitutional amendment.

The people of Massachusetts believed that little children of six and seven years of age were working in all Southern cotton mills and that New England cotton mills could not compete because of child labor in our mills.

It has been our pleasure to play a big part in getting the truth before the people of Massachusetts, and as they have learned the truth they have turned against those who spread the falsehoods and have overwhelmed them with their votes.

Miss Grace Abbott thought that she could win this fight with the story, "A million little children 10 to 15 gainfully employed," but her effort at deception was an insult to the intelligence of the American people and the use of that story has insured the defeat of the so-called Federal Child Labor Law.

Expect Higher Cotton

THE fact that approximately 9,500,000 bales of cotton were ginned to November 1st and yet the market remains above 23 cents is extremely bullish.

If 9,500,000 could not hold cotton below 23 cents, how can the remaining 3,000,000, if that many, push the market down to 20 cents.

The mills that are sitting around striving for an extra cent or extra half cent are likely to lose many times that amount by letting this market get away from them.

There have been 120 days of clear weather over the largest portion of the cotton belt and cotton has been picked, ginned and rushed to the market as never before. From Atlanta, Ga., to Dallas, Texas, we did not see ten bales of cotton left in the fields.

Texas is in much closer touch with the foreign situation than are the mills in the Carolinas, and seeing a large and increasing foreign demand Texas is bullish.

We saw no one in Texas, last week, that expected or predicted 20-cent cotton but heard many freely predict 30-cent cotton.

We met in Texas a large New York operator who had just completed an investigation and he said that 30-cent cotton would be seen much earlier than was generally expected.

The Englishmen usually beat us buying their cotton, and while our mills are sitting around waiting for 20-cent cotton the English are buying their supplies at the market. Exports on one day last week were 206,000 bales.

We advise Southern mills to quit looking downward at 20 cents and to look upward and study the possibilities from steadily improved trade at home and abroad.

Figures Cotton 371,000 Bales Under U. S. Data

St. Matthews, S. C.—The American Cotton Association has issued its October report, placing the condition of the cotton crop as of October 23 at 55.7 per cent, the indicated yield at 12,304,000 bales, 371,000 bales under the Government forecast as of October 18, and the percentage ginned at 64. The Government par yields as of October 18 were used.

The association's report is based on an acreage of 38,429,000, as compared with 40,403,000 covered by the Government. The Government in its report as of October 18 placed the condition at 54.7 per cent, the indicated yield at 12,675,000 bales, and the percentage ginned at 63.2.

The 55.7 per cent condition on October 23 shows an improvement of 7 per cent over that of September 23, when it was placed at 55 per cent by the association's estimate. The asscoiation's correspondents place the improvement in the general condition of the crop over September at 1.1 per cent. The increase in forecast of yield over the September figure of 11,905,000 bales is attributed to the increased Government par yield for October.

The report follows in part:

"The American Cotton Association herewith presents in detail by States the average condition of cotton as of October 23, together with a forecast of the yield based upon the association's acreage of 38,429,000 acres, and using the Government par yields as of October 18.

"The last Government bureau report issued October 25 on returns of October 18 placed the average condition figure at 54.7 per cent, and the indicated yield at 12,675,000 bales on the Government unraised acreage of 40,403,000.

On October 18, 1923, there had been ginned 63.2 per cent of the crop. If the same percentage of the crop has been ginned this year, as shown in the census report for October 18, the total yield for 1914 would be 12,026,000 running bales.

"The crop condition and estimated yield by States is as follows:

"Virginia, 55 per cent, 34,000 bales; North Carolina, 49 per cent, 715,000 bales; South Carolina, 46 per cent, 746,000 bales; Georgia, 55 per cent, 1,095,000 bales; Florida, 63 per cent, 33,000 bales; Alabama, 60 per cent, 972,000 bales; Mississippi, 60 per cent, 1,095,000 bales; Louisiana, 52 per cent, 416,000 bales; Texas, 54 per cent, 4,230,000 bales; Arkansas, 50 per cent, 1,030,000 bales; Tennessee, 60 per cent, 402,000 bales; Missouri, 61 per cent, 171,000 bales; Okalhoma, 64 per cent, 1,207,000 bales; California (upper), 71 per cent, 45,000 bales; Arizona and all others, 75 per cent, 113,000 bales; United States, 55.7 per cent and 12,304,000 bales.

"Tabulation or reports from correspondents by States as to percentage of the cotton ginned this season in their respective localities to October 23, figures out 64 per cent. On this basis, applied to the kinnings of 7,600,000 bales to October 18, the total yield would only be 11,876,000 bales for the season.

Personal News

C. M. Goodroe has been appointed general superintendent of the Hampton Cotton Mills Nos. 1 and 2, the Hampton Knitting Mill and the ice plant, Hampton, Ga.

J. W. Goodroe has become superintendent of the Hampton Mill No. 1, Hampton, Ga.

W. A. Smith has been appointed superintendent of the Hampton Mill No. 2, Hampton, Ga.

A. C. Daniel is now superintendent of the Hampton Knitting Mill, Hampton, Ga.

Eph Murphy is now paymaster at the Hampton Cotton Mill No. 2, Hampton, Ga.

R. B. Hunt has resigned as overseer carding at the Ensign Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

J. M. Dixon has resigned as night overseer of crading at the Ensign Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

Joseph Taylor has been appointed overseer spinning at the Henry River Mills, Hawkinsville, Ga.

W. H. Martin has returned to his former position as overseer spinning at the Acworth Mills, Acworth, Ga.

J. H. Burnett, of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been appointed chief of rural police in Spartanburg county.

J. H. McEwen has sold his interest in the Charlotte Knitting Company and resigned as secretary and treasurer.

Walker Pond has been appointed master mechanic at the Hampton Mill No. 2, Hampton, Ga., and superintendent of the ice plant.

R. J. Smith has been promoted from night weaver to overseer day weaving at the BBaldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

J. H. Carpenter has resigned as overseer spinning at the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Charles Yarborough has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

W. E. McKinney has resigned as overseer of No. 2 spinning at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. A. Baldwin has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Baldwin Mills, Chester, to become night superintendent of the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

Samuel M. D. Clapper, who for some years has been with Franklin D'Olier Company, selling agents of New York, will after the first of the year be manager of the yarn department of the Cannon Mills, New York.

F. S. Gamble has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

James Pugh has been promoted to card grinder at the Columbia Manufacturing Cmopany, Ramseur, N. C.

Sam Fortner has been made assistant overseer weaving at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

B. H. Price, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has become overseer of the cloth room at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

J. H. Askew has returned to his former position as overseer weaving, slashing and drawing-in at the Adams Mill, Macon, Ga.

John Bean has been transferred from overseer spinning to the engine room at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

L. L. Haskins With Akron Belting Company.

L. L. Haskins, of Greenville, has resigned his position as traveling representative with E. F. Houghton & Co., and will represent the Akron Belting Company, Akron, O. He will travel the Carolinas, Virginia, West Virginia and eastern Tennessee.

M. H. Whatley, of Opelika, Ala., who has been covering the entire South for the Akron Belting Company, will hereafter cover Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississipp and western Tennessee.

Aragon, Baldwin, Glenn-Lowry Mills Consolidate.

The Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., the Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C., and the Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C., were this week consolidated into one corporation which will be known as the Aragon-Baldwin Mills.

Alex Long, of Rock Hill, who has been president and treasurer of the Aragon Mills and the Baldwin Mills, will be president and treasuer of the consolidated company.

The Aragon Mills are capitalized at $660,000 and have 23,522 spindles and 566 looms, making print cloths. The Baldwin Mills are capitalized at $982,000 and have 31,488 spindles and 890 looms on sheetings, osnaburgs and yarns. The Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., is capitalized at $2,000,000 and has 71,000 spindles and 1,650 looms, making print cloth and sheetings.

The Aragon-Baldwin Mills will have a total capital of $6,146,000 which is equal to the combined capital of the three companies, plus an additional $2,500,000 which will be issued in preferred stock.

The merger of these three mills is one of the most important that has taken place in the South in some time and the consolidated company will be among the strongest mill corporations in South Carolina.

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wants durable goods.

They mean re-orders
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Are strongest and stay so.

Combine this with a
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To produce unequalled goods.

Bleaching advice free.

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Improved Loom Harness

Mill after mill on print cloths, sheetings, drills, colored goods, denims, as well as on all classes of fancy weaves in cotton, silk and worsted goods, is equipping looms with our "Duplex" flat steel harness.

YES? WHY?

"Duplex" lasts twelve times as long as twine harness, can be changed more quickly from one cloth to another, and is more satisfactory in every way than any other loom harness known.

Note: Our loom harness is shipped out completely assembled and ready for drawing your warps in plain or fancy weaves, or heddles can be assembled by you on the frames at your mill.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

GREENVILLE PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE

"Duplex" Loom
Harness—complete
Frames and
Heddles fully
assembled

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Selvage Harness
Leno Doups
Jacquard Heddles

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Southern Manager

Drop Wires
Nickel-Plated
Copper-Plated
Plain Finish

Improved
Loom Reeds
Leno Reeds
Lease Reeds
Combs

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Worthville, N. C.—The Leward Cotton Mills have completed installation of one hundred 40-inch Stafford automatic looms.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Efird Manufacturing Company, which has been operating part of its equipment on part time, has returned to full operation.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Wiscassett Mills, which have been curtailing production for some time, resumed full time work this week.

Houston, Texas — The Voorhees Hosiery Mills have been incorporated here with a capital stock of $60,000 by B. A. Dinney, Prince Bldg., Mrs. S. Smith and others.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Flint Manufacturing Company has issued $500,000 in new 7 per cent preferred stock, the company formerly having no preferred issue.

Burlington, N. C.—The Ossipee and Hopedale plants of the Consolidated Textile Corporation here, which have been idle for some months, are preparing to resume operation at once.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Valley Falls Manufacturing Company, which is enlarging its mill to accommodate 450 new 36-inch looms, may change their loom specifications to extra wide looms for the manufacture of crinkle bedspreads.

Gibsonville, N. C.—The Minneola Manufacturing Company has placed an order with the American Moistening Company, Boston, for a large installation of humidifying equipment.

Elberton, Ga.—Local reports state that T. N. Colley and associates will build a plant here for the manufacture of cotton specialties, the machinery having already been purchased.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The contract for the erection of the plant of the new Hanes Dyeing and Finishing Company has been let to T. C. Thompson & Bros., Charlotte. The main building will be of fireproof construction, 283x122 feet, and will cost $75,000. The completed plant, including equipment, will cost approximately $250,000.

Lancaster, S. C.—The Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, of New York, has been appointed sole selling agents for the products of the mills controlled by Leroy Springs. The mills are the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Kershaw Cotton Mills, Eureka, Springstein and Fort Mill Manufacturing Company. The group operates 242,000 spindles and 6,000 looms.

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J. T. AUST, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
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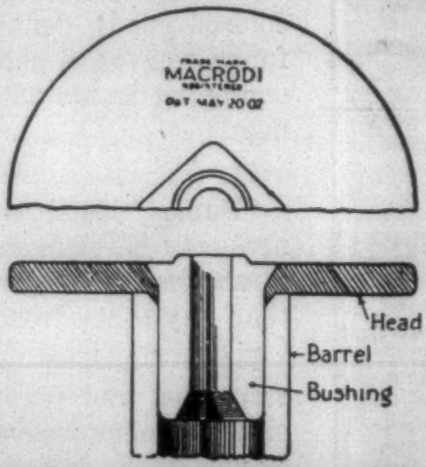

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Clinton, S. C.—The Lydia Cotton Mills will increase capital stock from $160,000 to $400,000.

Mount Holly, N. C.—The American Yarn and Processing Company is understood to have purchased machinery for the manufacture of shoe laces and similar products, including automatic machinery for attaching the metal tips to the laces.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The contract for the power and lighting installation at the new Gloria Textile Corporation has been let to Michael & Bivens, Gastonia, N. C. The mill is practically complete and the machinery is now being installed. It will have 200 looms for making plush and corduroy.

Greeneville, Tenn.—Good headway is being made in the organization of the company here to build a 25,000 spindle cotton mill. W. H. Reaves, of this city, and R. L. Warner, of Boston, are the promoters and both expect to secure adequate capital from their associates. Mr. Reaves and his associates in Greeneville are prepared to furnish $25,000 of the capital, the balance to come from Mr. Warner and his associates in Boston.

Memphis, Tenn. — McCallum & Robinson, Inc., have completed installation of equipment to manufacture coarse and mop yarns. They will later add more equipment, planning to have 600 spindles on these yarns by the middle of January.

Charlottesville, Va.—The L. & B. Silk Mills, which were incorporated here, will take over the Amalgamated Silk Corporation, which was recently purchased by Schepp & Rosenthal, of New York, as noted. The company will soon have 170 looms in operation on crepe fabrics, including georgette and charmeuse.

Clover, S. C.—C. N. Alexander, of Clover, general manager of the newly organized Blacksburg Spinning Mill, states that he is confidently expecting to get the mill in operation early in December. The mill building has been practically finished, and 27 cottages are now either completed or will be within the next ten days. Eight carloads of machinery have arrived, and some of these have been unloaded and erectors are engaged in the work of putting the various classes of machinery in position. The installation of the sprinkler system for fire protection is to be completed by December 1, and likewise the electrical wiring to carry the necessary current for driving the machinery.

Quite a number of families have already moved into the mill cottages and expect to work in the mill when it starts operations.

Durham, N. C.—The silk departments of the Durham Hosiery Mills are being gradually increased and it is planned to ultimately equip a large four-story building devoted exclusively to the manufacture of full-fashioned silk hosiery. A number of new machines are now being added each month.

Asheville, N. C.—It is understood that the Sayles Finishing Company, of Saylesville, R. I., will begin at once to construct the first unit in the large bleaching and finishing plant which they will erect here. The company purchased a site near this city some months ago.

Griffin, Ga.—Plans for the new mills to be built here by the Unity Investment Company, as previously reported, are being drawn by J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville. It was erroneously stated in these columns last week that Lockwood, Greene & Co. were the engineers.

Cumberland, N. C.—The Cumberland Plush Mills, Inc., recently organized here, as noted, have taken over the plant of the Corley Mills and will remodel the building and install equipment for manufacturing fine plush fabrics, draperies and automobile upholstery cloth. The Corley Mill, which has 10,000 spindles, formerly made medium count combed yarns.

Clifton Corley, who was president of the Corley Mills, and W. E. DuPre, who was treasurer, will hold the same offices with the new company. They are also president and treasurer, respectively, of the Vardry Mills, Greenville. The directors include W. A. Vanstory, E. W. Allen, Atlanta, E. H. Williamson, T. J. Purdy and George Hall, all of Red Springs.

Capt. Freno Dilling Dead.

Capt. Freno Dilling, one of the pioneer mill men of his section, died last Saturday at his home in Kings Mountain, N. C. He was 85 years old and had been in ill health for some time. He is survived by two daughters and two sons.

Capt. Dilling was the first citizen of Kings Mountain, having moved there shortly after the war. In 1875 he built the Kings Mountain Manufacturing Company and later built the Cora and Dilling Mills, of which he was president and vice-president, respectively. He was for many years a very prominent merchant and he was interested in a large number of enterprises.

John C. Rankin Suffers Stroke.

John C. Rankin, of Lowell, N. C., head of the Rankin-Robinson group of mills, was stricken with paralysis last week while visiting in Concord and has been in a very serious condition. He was slightly improved Tuesday, but as yet has been unable to leave the Concord hospital to return to his home in Lowell.

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Special Machinery for Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.
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$50.00 REWARD
FOR STOLEN CAR AND BOY

Stolen Oct. 16, 1924, Ford touring car, Motor No. 9521696, N. C. Plate No. 270275. Car has dent in back just above rear fender, luggage carrier on left running board, paint on left side badly rubbed by baggage. Over size Firestone tires on rear wheels.

Last seen in hands of one Charlie Braswell, age 16 years, height 5 ft. and 4 or 5 inches, light hair, bumpy face, blue eyes, wearing grey suit and cap.

Will give $25 for arrest of boy and $25 for information leading to recovery of car.

Notify
A. D. CAUDLE, Albemarle, N. C., or Chief of Police

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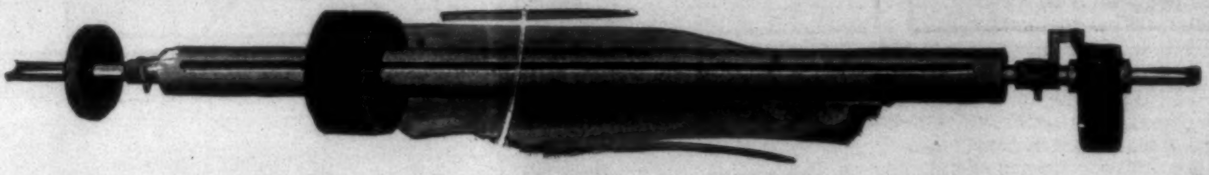

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AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES
Try Our New Automatic Shuttles for either cotton or woolen weaving. It is meeting every requirement with entire satisfaction.

Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 17)

3rd. Loosen all nuts on rods at back, and take the springs off.

4th. Take each head separately and set cushion plates 1¼ inches from steel detaching roller. Then put second step of step gauge between the set screws and stand, and set nippers to segment to No. 19 gauge. Take each head separately until all have been set, replace the springs, and turn the pulley until the first row of needles comes under the nipper. It is very important to turn the needles under the nipper at this time, for if it is not done, when the comber is started the needles will be broken.

5th. When the needles come under the nipper, put 5-16, or the second step of the step-gauge, between the set screws and stand, and tighten on the top nuts or rods at back until the step-gauge drops out. Then tighten the bottom nuts.

6th. Try number 19 gauge between nippers and needles. If it is too close, draw off a little by means of the adjusting set screws.

7th. Set top comb from 18 to 21 gauge according to percentage in waste desired.

8th. Turn the pulley until the detaching cam brings the adjustable blocks to the lowest point, then set Blocks No. 21 gauge from the brass bearings to the end of the leather detaching roll.

9th. Dust everything thoroughly with whiting before starting.

A comber to give good results must be oiled and cleaned very carefully, and everything set over at frequent intervals. The needles must be kept in good condition and picked out frequently. They should especially be kept free of hooked ends. Like the ribbon-lap machines, the polished parts must be frequently polished in order to obtain satisfactory results.

Waste.—Waste for Peeler stock is usually from 15 to 17 per cent, and from Sea Island from 20 to 22. The simplest way to ascertain the per cent is to carefully remove all the stock, run the machine, say, half a minute, and carefully weigh in grains both waste and good cotton. Add the two weights together, and divide the number of grains by the sum. The quotient will be the per cent of waste.

Example.—The waste produced in half a minute is 45 grains, and the combed cotton 255 grains, what per cent of waste is removed?

$45+255=300$ $45 \div 300=15$ per cent.

The amount of waste may be increased—

1st. By feeding later.

2d. By closing nippers later.

3d. By setting the top combs at greater angle.

4th. By setting the top combs nearer to fluted segments.

The waste may be either run into boxes, rolled on a rod or coiled in a can. In any case it is reworked into coarser numbers.

Draft.—There are two places where there is a considerable draft, and a number of others where there is a slight draft, just sufficient to keep the sliver under tension.

1st. Between the steel roller and the first calender roll. This is usually from 5 to 6.

2d. Between the back roller in the draw box, and the block or second calender roller. This is usually from 4 to 4½. The total draft is from 20 to 33.

The draft constant (total draft) on a Mason comber is 424.3, on a Whitin comber 424.4, and on a Dobson & Barlow 476.1. These constants are for gears as usually sent out, but of course other gears may be used, and a different combination may result.

Production.—The production depends on the speed, weight of sliver, and the amount of waste removed.

Production Table of Whitin Model E Comber

Cotton ⅞ inch to 1 3-16 inch staple.

Showing the number of pounds of combed Sliver produced in one day of ten hours, allowing 5% off for cleaning, oiling, etc.

Coiler Connection Gear 50 Teeth.

Nips	Grains Per Yard of Combed Sliver									
Per	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58
Min.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
80	85.12	89.38	93.63	97.89	102.14	106.40	110.66	114.91	119.17	123.42
85	90.44	94.96	99.48	104.01	108.53	113.05	117.57	122.09	126.62	131.14
90	95.67	100.55	105.34	110.12	114.91	119.70	124.49	129.28	134.06	138.85
95	101.08	106.13	111.19	116.24	121.30	126.35	131.40	136.46	141.51	146.57
100	106.40	111.72	117.04	122.36	127.68	133.00	138.32	143.64	148.96	154.28

Nips	Grains Per Yard of Combed Sliver								
Per	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76
Min.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
80	127.68	131.94	136.19	140.45	144.70	148.96	153.22	157.47	161.73
85	135.66	140.11	144.70	149.23	153.75	158.27	162.79	167.31	171.84
90	143.64	148.43	153.22	158.00	162.79	167.58	172.37	177.16	181.94
95	151.62	155.67	161.73	166.78	171.84	176.89	181.94	186.99	192.05
100	159.60	164.92	170.24	175.56	180.88	186.20	191.52	196.84	202.16

(Continued Next Week)

Meeting of Texas Textile Association

(Continued from Page 19)

Philip, R. W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Runge, H. E., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Warren, C. H., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Bagley, J. B., College Station, Tex.
Tatum, C. S., Supt., Bonham, Tex.
Burow, H. A., Overseer Carding, Bonham, Tex.
Arthur, C. C., Carding, Waxahachie, Tex.
Manning, L. R., Waxahachie, Tex.
Clements, A. B., Overseer Weaving, Waxahachie, Tex.
Gibson, W. H., Supt., Waxahachie, Tex.
McKenna, H. C., Overseer Weaving, New Braunfels, Tex.
McDade, G. C., Waxahachie, Tex.
Hughes, Bob, Hardwick Etter Co., Sherman, Tex.
Neeley, M. J., Waco, Tex.
McDade, J. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Waxahachie, Tex.
Darden, W. A., Dallas, Tex.
Reid, C. E., Dallas, Tex.
Cole, W. C., Monterey, Mexico.
Gugenheim, A. D., Mngr., Waco, Tex.
Leisy, A. F., Waxahachie, Tex.
Ellison, E. L., Waxahachie, Tex.
Clark, David, Southern Textlie Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Slater, J. W., New Orleans.
Dilling, G. C., Supt., West, Tex.
Hunt, J. V., West, Tex.
Goble, E. L., West, Tex.
Long, P. J., Overseer Weaving, Bonham, Tex.
McGee, D. L., West, Tex.
Harrison, J. W., West, Tex.
Dilling, C. G., Itasca, Tex.
Rakestraw, S. P., LaGrange, Ga.
Burdine, W. E., Overseer Weaving, Itasca, Tex.
Kemp, G. F., Cloth Room, Itasca, Tex.
Cox, Oscar, Waxahachie, Tex.
Thompson, J. P., Overseer Spinning, Corsicana, Tex.
Chappell, J. T., Overseer Weaving, Dallas, Tex.
Ford, Mc., Spinner, Dallas, Tex.
Morton, S. A., Dallas, Tex.
Singleton, R. A., Dallas, Tex.
Ross, N. B., Waco Twine Mill, Waco, Tex.
Holcome, L. F., Carding, Dallas Textile Mills, Dallas, Tex.
Elliott, W. B., Overseer Slashing, Corsicana, Tex.
Bolton, S. L., Love Field, Dallas, Tex.
Whetstone, A. L., Supt., Love Field, Dallas, Tex.
Spratt, R. G., Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Sowden, T. D., Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.
Towers, D. D., Supt., Worth Mills, Fort Worth, Tex.
Robertson, J. C., Murray Co., Dallas, Tex.
Land, O. B., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Wear, R. G., Penick & Ford, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Clarke, Hugh S., Supt., Miller Cotton Mills, Waco, Tex.

The following from Waco Twine Mills: W. F. Smith, Supt.; D. E. Taylor, Overseer; T. J. Norman, Overseer; Charles Lattie, Second Hand; A. L. Bradley, Second Hand; George Sudley, Card Grinder; N. B. Ross, M. M.; N. M. Muse, Shipping Clerk; Ella Goodman, Second Hand; M. M. Moak, Second Hand; M. T. Lance, S. A. Hall and G. M. Lance.

The following from Miller Cotton Mills: F. E. MacCurdy, General Manager; J. M. Fowlkes, Overseer of Carding; T. E. Niles, Overseer of Weaving; Oscar Wakefield, Overseer of Cloth Room; R. M. Redd, M. M.; H. S. Staggs, Second Hand Spinning; E. L. Sord, Overseer Spinning; L. McCarty, Second Hand Weaving; J. A. Bishop, Second Hand Carding; C. H. Megarity, Carding; Tom Gray, Chief Engineer; I. R. King, Engineer; W. R. Thompson, Asst. Supt.; Harvey Herring, Spinning; L. D. Jones, Dyer.

United States Cotton Goods Shipped to Non-contiguous Territories.

Shipments of cotton goods from continental United States to its non-contiguous territories during September were as follows: To Alaska. 54,571 square yards valued at $13,335; to Hawaii, 650,654 sqhare yards worth $142,069; to Porto Rico, 3,067-699 square yards valued at $676,650. Comparative figures for the first 9 months of 1924 are: To Alaska, 480,684 square yards, $115,550; to Hawaii, 3,154,596 square yards, $1,279,362; to Porto Rico, 31,092, 478 square yards, $5,409,396,—a total of 36,727,758 square yards valued at $6,804,308 as against 44,614,225 square yards worth $7,895,868 shipped to these territories during the corresponding period if 1923.

Saltillo Cotton Industry Working Full-time.

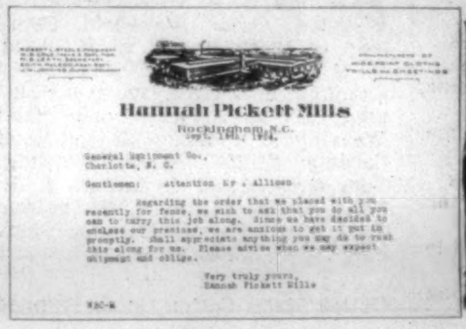
The manufacturers of cotton goods in the Saltillo districts are working full time and report that there is a ready market for their entire output at good prices. Old stocks of cotton purchased at high prices have all been used and the goods sold. Consequently the outlook in this industry is very favorable.—(Consul M. B. Davis, Saltillo.

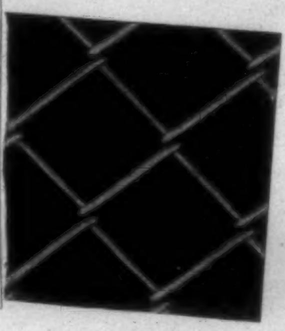
Polish Textile Industry Slightly Improved.

Thee improvement in the Polish textile centers is felt to be largely seasonal—post harvest buying by the rural districts. Some increase was noted in the demand for printed goods and blankets to be shipped to Rumania and for cheap blankets for export to Holland, Austria and England.—(Consul D. R. Heath, Warsaw).

Textile Exports from Canton.

Shipments of cotton and silk embroideries and silk goods from Canton to the United States continue to increase and were valued in August as follows: Cotton embroideries, $9,024; silk embroideries $10,302; silk goods, $10,791, compared with $3,214; $2,680; $651 respectively in August, 1923. Raw silk exports, however, showed a decrease from $2,121,236 in August, 1923 to $1,085,727 in August, 1924.—Consul General Douglas Jenkins, Canton).





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WBC-M

The illustration above shows the type of Page Fence chosen by the Hannah Pickett Mills of Rockingham, N. C., one of the South's largest Textile Mills. This is Page Fence, Style 5-TR, a popular choice of industrial property owners, giving positive protection against theft and intrusion. The Page super-heavy zinc coat, approximately 5 times heavier than that on ordinary galvanized wire, assures rust-resistance—long life—property protection at the cost of a few dollars per year.

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Mill Turning to Novelties Faces Difficult Problem

It needs no second sight on the part of manufacturers and selling agents of all types of fabrics to realize the vital elements that creates sales today is style. This marks a great change of attitude. Cottons generally may be classed as staples, unaffected by style. The idea that beauty had anything to do with business was, until laughed at. Today it is different. Every mill executive is talking style, or rather novelty, says M. D. C. Crawford in Daily News Record.

This question is an extremely delicate one to handle with propriety and courtesy. For any mill man to imagine that merely to make different things will help his business is one of the most dangerous delusions possible. There is not money enough in the world to pay for mistakes that might easily be made by a mill devoting its energies to novelties that were not in accordance with the tendencies of style and the psychology of the market.

Style is not the idle whim of the moment. It is concrete, slowly materializing material expression of the psychology of each season and is composed of many elements, forces of motivation and new ideas. Because it becomes visiable to the public and the average mill treasurer when it has won its final public acceptance and appears rather suddenly, a myth has developed in the industry that it is hopeless to forecast what direction the fabric trend will move in.

This is obviously ridiculous, since in the costume fields a small group of artists in America and in France, lead season after season in style; that is in the art of estimating in advance the kind of clothes women will wear and the types of patterns, textures and colors of cloth needed.

Like every other piece of valuable information such knowledge has a very definite price, and judged by the average salaries paid in cotton mill and cotton sales offices a very high price.

It demands reasoning and analytical powers widely divergent from those possessed by the average successful mill executive thinking in terms of production, mechanical perfection and the purchase of raw material, yet it is just as practical in its reasoning and just as logical in each step of its deduction.

A mill attempting to make style merchandise without style brains, is as certain of meeting with financial and artistic disaster as if a mill attempted to operate without well-trained tnd experienced techanical foresight. It is a long road from a sheeting mill to a fashion mill. It is a road that must be strewn with many disappointments and a road expensive to travel. I am convinced that the market for the old type of staples has definitely disappeared, that there never will be the same demand again for cloth of that kind in this country. But between that and the highly specialized fabrics of extreme fashion there is a broad area of possible textures that will

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$100,000 INVOLVED IN SUBURBAN LAND SALE

Seventy-five Acres of J. Van Lindley Estate Purchased by First Realty and Loan Company

Over $100,000 was involved in the sale yesterday of 75 acres of the J. Van Lindley estate, located on the Winston-Salem road just north of the Masonic home, to the First Realty and Loan Company.

This tract of land has a frontage of about 1,700 feet on the Greensboro-Winston-Salem highway. The First Realty and Loan Company is planning to develop it into residential property. The sale was negotiated by T. V. Carter.

The land described above is planted in choice varieties of flowering shrubs, trees, etc., and a clearance price will be made on them to Textile plants or others interested, that can use a quantity. Write for full particulars.

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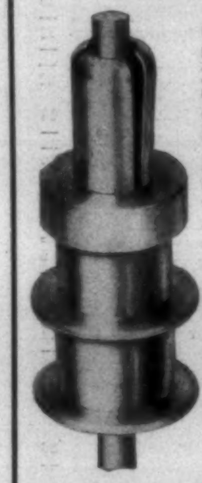

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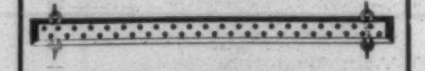

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find a more or less ready market, if created with good taste and executed with sincerity. Good texture and good color ore of infinitely more importance than surface designs, but unless a mill knows what colors should be made and why and is able to judge accurately when they have obtained the proper tone values, it is infinitely wiser for them to stick to plain gray cloth.

I believe that the next 10 years is going to see a very definite rearrangement of the textile forces in this country and I have the utmost confidence that certain mills are going to assert themselves during this period and build up in America a very much higher artistic style standard in fabric, but these results are not going to be achieved by accident, but by carefully planned programs backed by sincerity, patience and faith.

Increased Production in Saxon Knitting Industry.

Activity in the Saxon knitting industry has improved since the beginning of September. American, British, Swiss, and other foreign buyers are reported to have placed large orders for hosiery in Chemnitz, and American purchases of gloves are said to have been fair. The demand for sweaters and other knit wearing apparel has also picked up. The mills are frequently obliged to reduce their original quotations to obtain foreign orders. It is claimed that the manufacturers' profits are very small, but the assurance of full production for the coming winter, after the difficulties of the mark-stabilization period, has nevertheless produced a feeling of optimism in Saxon textile centers.—

Production of Mexican Cotton Mills.

During the period from November 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924, Mexico had 107 cotton mills in operation, while 33 were inactive, according to a report released by the Department of Taxation of the Mexican Treasury Department. During this half year, 26,877 men, 6,480 women, and 3,140 children were employed by the mills. The average wage of the men was 1.99 pesos (peso equals approximately $0.50) and of the women 1.36 pesos per 8-hour day. The output of the mills reporting comprised 1,204,000 kilos of cotton yarns, 136,663,000 yards of piece goods, 110,900 kilos of other materials, and 379,000 kilos of knit goods. The quantities of the principal classes of cotton cloth produced are as follows: Grey, 41,237,000 yards; bleached, 15,876,000; printed, 38,959,000; piece-dyed, 10,152,000; yarn-dyed, 23,380,000; drills, 5,175,000; canvas, 163,000; other, 1,721,000.—Warren Ullrich, Clerk to Trade Commissioner, Mexico City.

Straw Vote on Child Labor Amendment.

The Wisconsin Agriculturist is now running a referendum asking its readers to vote "yes" or "no" on this amendment and up to date the votes received on the amendment 39 are for ratification of this amendment, while 449 are apposed to this amendemnt.

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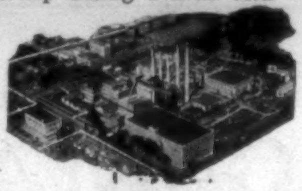

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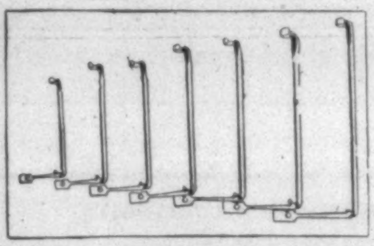

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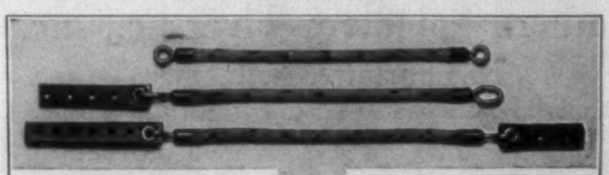

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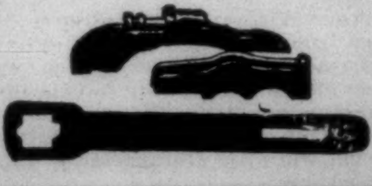
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

Cotton Cloth Imports Down for September

Washington,—September imports of cotton manufacturers increased over the same month last year, according to figures announced by the Department of Commerce. The total value last month was $7,160,000 as compared with $6,704,000 in September, 1923.

The increase was represented largely by wearing apparel; gloves, which increased from 63,000 dozen pairs to 146,000 dozen pairs, and laces and embroideries, which increased in value from $1,381,000 to $1,924,000.

Imports of cotton cloth decreased materially from 14,642,000 square yards, valued at $2,894,000 in September, 1923, to 11,148,000 square yards, vaued at $2,347,000 last month. This decrease was represented by losses in bleached and colored the former declining to 214,000 square yards from 370,000, and the later dropping with a thump from 8,241,000 square yeards to 2,781,000.

Imports of unbleached cotton cloth, on the contrary, showed a substantial increase from 6,030,000 square yards to 8,452,000 and it is this class of goods which appears to be giving most concern to domestic products.

Raw silk imports last month amounted to 5,871,000 pounds, as compared with 3,747,000 pounds in the same month last year. Silk manufactures increased in value from $4,035,000 to $4,310,000. Broadsilks, silk wearing apparel and silk laces increased, while spun silk and pile fabrics increased from 510,000 pounds to 873,000 pounds.

For the first month in more than a year, imports of raw wool registered a sharp increase in September, as compared with same month last year. Last month, 12,129,000 pounds of raw wool were imported, compared with 7,882,000 in September, 1923. Carpet wool increased from 4,527,000 to 9,292,000 pounds, clothing wool increased from 513,000 to 640,000 pounds, and combing wool declined from 2,715,000 pounds to 2,162,000, while mohair, alpaca, etc., also declined.

Rags, noils and waste imports increased from 528,000 to 2,937,000 pounds.

A slight decrease was recorded in imports of wool manufactures, from $4,800,000 in September, 1923, to $4,788,000 last month. Yarn fell off sharply, while woven fabrics increased substantailly. Exports of wool manufactures last month suffered a heavy loss, declining from $1,619,000 in September, 1923, to $629,000.

Exports of silk manufactures increased to $1,356,000 from $1,045,000. Exports of ratificial silk also increased, rising to $756,000 from $356,000.

Imports of linen fabrics, linen handerchiefs and flax laces and embroideries last month continued the steady increase which has marked recent months.

Analysis of foreign trade for last month by major groups of commodities, also announced today, shows that while exports of manufactures last month were greater in value than Septmeber, 1923, they fell off due to the heavy increase in outgoing shipments of foodstuffs. Analysis of imports shows that manufactures ready for consumption continued to decline, while an increase was registered last month in imports of crude materials for use in manufacturing, such as the increase in raw wool imports above.

Discusses Developments in Beautifying Cotton Fabrics

Manchester, Eng.—The remarkable advance made in the use of artificial silk yarns, the bold use of glorious colors and the prominence of stripes and figures generally in modern displays of cotton cloths were prominently stressed in an address by D. Atkinson, principal of the Nelson Technical School, at the opening meeting of the Nelson Textile Society on October 10. The subject of Mr. Atkinson's talk was "Modern Developments in Ornamentation of Cotton Fabrics." He explained how the recent discovery of cross dyeing by the Celanese principle had made further progress in artificial silk possible. What was also more encouraging, he said, was the co-operation between spinner, manufacturer and finisher, in the making of special fabrics.

Fancy yarns, such as stub, spiral, and knop, crepe yarns, etc., made clever cloth structures possible, which gave unique and novel effects in the cloth. In many of these the real effect was only seen when the cloth was finished. As examples of these modern cloths he mentioned voiles, with artificial silks or fancy yarns in stripes and checks; sponse cloths, with artificial silk yarns as well as the special cotton yarns; crimp effects, made by hard twisted yarns at times alternately twisted right and left hand. These shrink in finish and crimp up the cloth, he explained.

One point to notice was the cost, for such cloths could not be designated as cheap. On the other hand, they were made from comparatively expensive yarns. In view of the depression in all trades, they might have expected cheap cloths would have been required. An examination of the position showed the experience to be the reverse. Poplins nowadays were much finer than formerly. Where they had 40 picks of 3/30 weft they had now 72 picks of 2/100 weft per inch. The warp was of good quality, Sea Islands in many cases, lightly turned and gassed, making a silky yarn. The finished cloth was a beautiful fabric with a silky feel and luster, and stripes of various kinds were now used as additional ornament.

Shadow stripes, in which stripes were produced by having threads twisted alternately, ordinary and reverse way. The way the different twists reflected the light produced the faint stripes from which the name was derived. Fancy yarns opened up a wide field. Many examples of these were shown in various ways. Those combined with artificial silk yarns were specially admired. Artificial silk and its uses were well illustrated.

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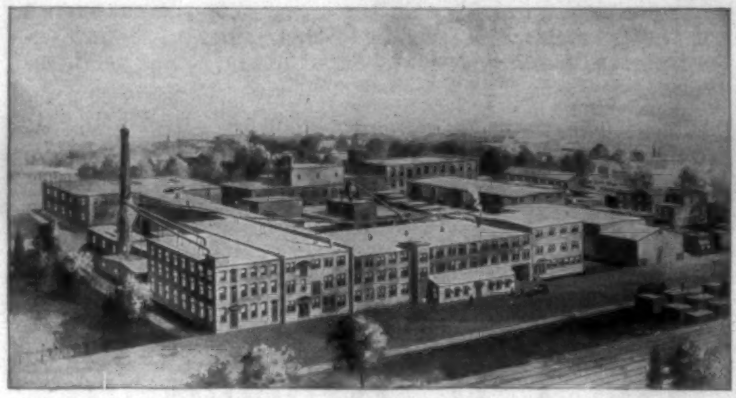

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Wholesalers Review Market Conditions

(Continued from Page 8)

ground on the price question and slight increases have tended to hold business in check. It is also reported that some export business in print cloths was recently declined because prices offered were not considered sufficiently attractive or profitable.

"Finished goods remain quiet, although a fairly good demand for broadcloth is reported. The new gingham prices of Northern mills did not produce much business because the trade was generally expecting concessions. The renaming of former quotations was looked upon optimistically by some factors on the ground that it tended to stabilize the market.

"The situation brought about through the more recent naming of prices by the Southern gingham mills, at 2 cents lower than those of the Eastern producers, has created considerable confusion.

"In naming new prices, the Southern mills claim that they are doing so at a loss and the situation presents a very difficult problem for those concerned.

"The Eastern mills do not feel that any immediate action is necessary as they do not expect any substantial amount of business to be placed before election.

"Mills take the position that raw materials and labor costs have not been liquidated sufficiently to permit any further reductions on finished goods. Scattered wage adjustments have been made, and others are expected. As in the case with gray goods, buyers decline to operate ahead on finished goods and most business is for nearby delivery.

"The percale printers have not as yet named new prices and do not seem to be in any hurry to do so, feeling content to wait until the gingham situation has been adjusted in one way or another and until such time as they feel that the naming of new prices will produce some business.

Cotton Yarns.

"Cotton yarns do not reflect reports of improvement in general business conditions or in textiles. As a matter of fact the recent bulge that occurred in quotations as yarns followed advancing cotton prices has been completely offset. Current quotations on representative weaving and knitting numbers are from one to two cents per pound below levels prevailing a few weeks ago, although they gained slightly during the last day or two as a result of the stronger tone in the cotton market.

The change, however, has not materially helped demand. During the brief priod of climbing prices buying was held in check by uncertainty. The same thing is stated to be true today and the volume of business going through the hands of Eastern distributors is believed to be less than a year ago. A variety of reasons are assigned for this condition, among them a continued feeling of uncertainty about the size of the cotton crop and cotton prices.

"Among a group of sellers it is felt, however, that improvement in demand for yarns will probably develop shortly. Reopening of mills—at lower wage rates in some sections—and the gradual expansion of operating schedules throughout the trade, they think, will tend toward more active yarn buying as the mills replenish their raw material stocks.

Hosiery.

"Conditions in the hosiery market are claimed to be improving somewhat, and prices are stated to be slightly firmer. Recovery is more rapid in the Middle West, although some Southern mills are claimed to be busy on low end cotton lines.

"New lines of men's fency half hose in which novelty effects are strongly featured have recently opened and a fairly satisfactory business booked, it is claimed. Silk and wool combinations are also reported in better demand. Turnover on seasonable lines is being checked somewhat by variable weather conditions. Demand improves during the cool spells, but eased off when the temperature rises.

"Reports on the volume of advance buying vary, but it appears that on wanted lines buyers are more willing to contract a short distance ahead. The election, however, is held to be a deterring influence and many are hopeful that as soon as it is voer business will improve considerably.

"Improved call for both hosiery and underwear for export is said to have developed recently and helped to impart strength to the market. South American importers are said to be especially interested in lightweight goods at present.

Underwear.

"Demand for heavyweight underwear has been sustained as the cool weather of recent weeks stimulated retail business in seasonable goods. During the past week, however, demand slowed up slightly, according to some factors in the primary market, and intimations were heard of a slightly easier price situation in some lines.

"The greater part of current buying is for prompt delivery, and mills in a position to make shipments as wanted are faring best. Inability to obtain prompt deliveries on some of the best selling men's and boys' lines has resulted in some talk of temporary scarcity. Mills which failed to anticipate the improvement and are without stocks are said to be practically out of the running because of the great preponderance of small orders calling for immediate shipment now going through the market.

"Lightweight lines are still dull. Reports of price weakness continue to be heard, but do not seem to influence conditions one way or another because of a lack of business. Unwillingness to operate ahead leaves some mills with only half of their production sold up to the present time.

South Carolina Mills Show Increase

(Continued from Page 12)

principal counties for this year and last, 1924 being given first, were: Spartanburg, 932,576 and 844,462; Greenville, 744,392 and 758,856; Anderson, 597,512 and 608,788; Union, 338,852 and 339,852; York, 265,430 and 244,178.

The increase in the use of hydroelectric power and of electric power generated by steam was most notable in Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson and the other principal manufacturing counties.

Report of British Research Association

(Continued from Page 7)

winding and warping operations. Further, experiments are in progress with the object of investigating the changes in elasticity of yarn due to repetitions of tension and the state preceding rupture, etc.

"An inquiry has been made into the effect of blow room machinery on different varities of cotton. The results of tests on American, Queensland, Sakellaridis, and Sea Island cottons indicate that the mean staple length of the cotton is not affected by the various processes examined, and further that the fibers are not appreciably weakened. The work is to be extended so as to investigate the possible damage due to over or under scutching.

Sizing.

"The earlier researches on this subject were on the water-absorbing power and the strength of dried starch, and on the viscosity and wetting power of starch paste. These are nearly completed, and have given preliminary information which will be of value in interpreting the results obtained by the use of the experimental tape frame. Sizing in the laboratory has so far been carried out as an investigation of the connection between the nature of the size and the depth to which it penetrates into yarn of different counts and twists.

"An unexpected result, which is now well established, is that for the same conditions of sizing, fine yarns take up a greater weight of size (reckoned as a percentage addition to raw yarn) than do coarser counts made from the same cotton. It has also been found that similarly spun yarns, made from different varities of cotton, behave differently during sizing. The investigation of the flow of size into yarn can be made either by analytical methods or by direct microscopic examination of sections of the sized yarn.

"A general agreement has so far been obtained between the results obtained by the two methods, and with the aid of the improved equipment now available for the microscopical work a clear account of the mechanism of sizing should soon be possible. The progress of the research has made it possible to prepare for mechanical testing specimens of yarn containing any desired amount of size, with some control of the depth of penetration. A testing machine has been designed to imitate the abrasive and implusive action of the loom, and this has given satisfactory results in a preliminary test.

"Under the heading 'Scouring and Bleaching' (see below), it is mentioned that the amount and nature of the waxy material in world cottons had been determined. The methods of analysis have now been utilized for the purpose of identifying the fatty ingredient in sized yarns and fabrics, and it has been shown that when a reference sample of the unsized material is available this presents no serious difficulty. Owing to the variations found to exist between the waxes of cottons belonging to the same group, quantitative accuracy is unattainable in the absence of a reference sample. Nevertheless, using the data accumulated, it is always possible to determine qualitatively the nature of the fatty ingredient present in gray cloth or sized yarn. It is perhaps of interest to record that analysis of the fat and wax remaining in scoured or bleached cloth generally enables the nature of the fatty ingredient used in sizing the gray cloth to be determined qualitatively.

"It has been shown that sizing greatly enhances this property, while the relative effectiveess of different size mixings is small in comparison with the cementing power conferred on a yarn by any one size."

Mexican Textile Market.

During the period from November 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924, Mexico had 107 cotton mills in operation, while 33 were inactive, according to a report released by the Department of Taxation of the Mexican Treasury Department. During this half year, 26,877 men, 6,480 women, and 3,140 children were employed by the mills. The average wage of the men was 1.99 pesos (peso equals approximately $0.50) and of the women 1.36 pesos per 8-hour day. The output of the mills reporting comprised 1,204,000 kilos of cotton yarns, 136,663,000 yards of piece goods, 110,900 kilos of other materials, and 379,000 kilos of knit goods. The quantities of the principal classer of cotton cloth produced are as follows: Grey, 41,237,000 yards; bleached, 15,876,000; printed, 38,959,000; piece-dyed, 10,152,000; yarn-dyed, 23,380,000; drills, 5,175,000; cotton duck, 163,000; other, 1,721,000. — Warren Ullrich, clerk to trade commissioner, Mexico City, October 7.

German Markets Unsatisfactory.

The recent improvement in the German textile industry continues, although prices are still regarded as unsatisfactory, and sacrifice sales, both for the domestic trade and foreign orders, are common. Although quotations on cotton piece goods declined about 15 per cent during September, they are still abnormally high in many cases, and buyers are holding off in the hope of further reductions. — Commrcial Attache C. E. Herring, Berlin.

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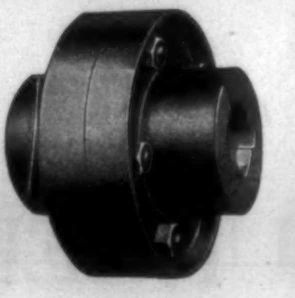
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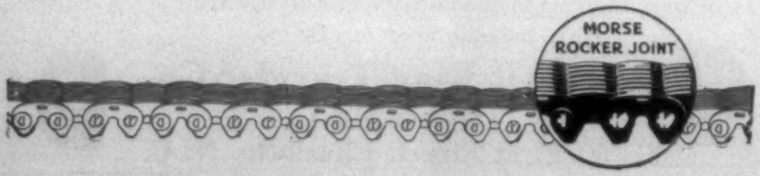

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The Sizing Value of Starches

(Continued from Page 14)

grease should be added to avoid undesirable stiffness or even brittleness of the sized yarn.

Deliquescents and antiseptics are very beneficial, in fact, they should be considered an essential of every sizing formula. The reason for high humidity in the weave room air is that moisture may be absorbed by the yarn from the air. The benefit in the way of added strength and suppleness of the yarn is known to everyone concerned. Some chemicals are both antiseptic and deliquescent as, for example, zinc chloride. It should also be borne in mind that maximum strength and suppleness are impossible when the sized yarn is over-dry. The addition of chemicals like calcium, zinc, or magnesium chlorides to aid the yarn in taking up moisture from the air is a common practice, but is attended with much danger for the reason that an acid reaction develop when chlorides are used.

Glycerine adds suppleness and strength. A substance like glycerine has not only the advantage of harmlessness but if present in sufficient amounts prevents the over-drying of the warp by the slasher man with the advantage that the warp is immediately ready for good weaving. Warps containing glycerine do not have to wait for regain of moisture from the air. It should be kept in mind that when glycerine is used an antiseptic must be added to avoid danger of mildew.

With perfectly dry warps there is no danger of mildew, but with a damp warp the danger of mildew is present. It takes a skilled slasher man to avoid either too dry a warp, which means brittleness of the yarn, or too damp a warp inviting mildew. Between 6 to 8 per cent, moisture left in the sized warp yarn with an antiseptic present to prevent mildew, is the best practice. The warp will be stronger, the yarn better, and the danger of mildew is avoided.

There are only a few antiseptics entirely suitable as preventives against mildew. The best preventives are possibly, thymol, resorcinol, naphthalene, benzoate of soda, benzoic acid, and cresol. Three ounces of any of the above to each 100 pounds of starch is effective as a preventive of mildew. If boric acid is used as an antiseptic, approximately 20 ounces are required as the equivalent of 3ounces of benzoci acid. Six ounces of formolin is effective for immediate sterilization but as formalin is a 40 per cent, aqueous solution of formaldehyde, the latter being a gas, this active substance, formaldehyde, disappears on drying the yarn and is lost, so the protection of the warp against mildew during the stay of the weave room is lost.

The following are less favorable antiseptics:

Alum is objectionale, because acid and thins the size.

Copper sulphate blue stone, behaves much like alum due to its acid effect.

Borax is objectionable because alkaline. It darkens the size and affects unfavorably the wool blanket.

Zinc chloride, acid reaction. Thins size, injurious to fiber.

Corrosive sublimate, extremely poisonous; its usefulness is destroyed by brass or copper.

Cresol, objectionable because of odor.

Salicylic acid, turns size pink to red with traces of iron.

Formaydehyde vapors arising with steam are irritating.

The spores which start the growth of mildew are always present in the air, and await only a favorable opportunity in the presence of moisture and food. These spores find food for nourishment and growth even on yarn which has not been sized, as, for instance, the filling yarn, which, of course, has no size. Mildew will grow on filling yarn under proper conditions of moisture and temperature, but a warp yarn with a sufficient amount of antiseptic present seems to quite effectively discourage growth of mildew.

In brief, summing up let us bear in mind that the warp which requires but 30 minutes in the sizing operation requires 30 to 60 or even 90 days in the weaving operation and that the time required for weaving may be greatly lessened by the most efficient sizing. Also that uneven sizing due to variation in viscosity of the starch size solution results, not only in curtailed weave room production, but also in uneven weight of the woven fabric and that any shortage of weight must be made up with cotton costing from forty to sixty or eighty times as much per pound as the sizing. Is it not, therefore, well worth while to study the causes of variation in sizing and to adopt means to avoid variations in the viscosity and fluidity of the starch size solution? Obviously, therefore, not only that the weavers may be better satisfied, but also that there may be the satisfaction, the pleasure, and the the profit of work well done, should not every step and every precaution be taken to insure such accuracy and uniformity as will bring perfection nearer?

Work on Yarn Standards

Washington.—Yarn manufacturers have started a movement toward standardization and simplification in the range of numbers, plies and twists, and in packing requirements, and have asked the Division of

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The division recently co-operated with manufacturers of cotton ducks in an important program of simplification which has been adopted. Officials of the division have taken immediate steps to co-operate with the yarn spinners and are studying the situation.

It is probable that preliminary conferences will be held in the near future with interested groups, to determine the sentiment in the industry, and to plan procedure. The division has received a letter from one association of yarn spinners in which the situation is outlined as follows:

"The yarn manufacturer is under a great handicap whenever attempting to manufacture yarn for stock, because of the multiplicity of numbers, plies and twists per inch and packing requirements.

"Each consumer of yarn has his own idea of numbers and twists necessary for his business. Frequently unusual numbers are required, and even half numbers, which works a material hardship on the manufacturer in the event of any overproduction of unusual requirements, and failure to secure repeat orders.

"We are quite convinced that the range of yarn numbers can be materially reduced without detriment to the consumer. A standard of twist and put-up can be established to a material advantage to both the consumer and the spinner.

"It will, of course, require co-operation between the consumer and the spinner, and the Department of Commerce, to arrive at the proper standards and range of numbers; and only after proper statistics have been secured, covering several years of operations.

"We are fully convinced that with the assistance of the department a simplification and standardization of yarn can be arrived at, to the benefit of the industry as a whole."

Lubrication of Driving Chains

(Continued from Page 10)

slowly. It will be found advisable to heat the lubricant in order to facilitate the spreading of a thin, even coating.

Silent chains may be operated exposed, or in an oil-tight casing. The speed of operation is oftentimes regarded as a guide to whether a casing should be used. However, in service where dust, grit or other foreign matter is present a casing is always advisable whatever the speed. Naturally a chain which operates in a dust-proof, oil-tight casing which is equipped with some form of automatic lubricator, will require the least attention, and operate most efficiently. An effective type of casing chain lubricator makes use of the principles of splash lubrication by means of a dsic attached to one side of the main shaft. As the wheel rotates the disc dips into the oil in the base and throws it to the top of the casing, which is built in the shape of a wedge. As a result there is a continuous and uniform dripping of oil upon the chain.

When silent chains are operated exposed, the lubricant must be applied either by brushing it uniformly over the driving surface, or by removal and immersion of the entire chain. Certain manufacturers of chains of this nature treat them with the lubricant before they leave the factory, in order to give them a good start in life. Usually a soaking bath is used, the chains being immersed for a sufficient length of time to allow penetration to all interior parts. Such a treatment will insure efficient lubrication over at least a month of normal operation. Subsequent soaking of the chain in the lubricant at periodic intervals is advisable wherever possible.

When it is impossible to remove a silent chain for such treatment, the bearing or driving surface should be brushed or otherwise treated with a light uniform coating of lubricant about once a week, or more frequently if necessary. If this is done during slow operation, satisfactory penetration will occur to all the joints through the combined effects of bending and capillary action.

Due to the fact that clearances in silent chains are usually very small, it is generally advisable to use a relatively fluid straight mineral lubricant. When chains are encased, if they are to be bath lubricated, an engine of having a viscosity of about 500" Saybolt at 100 degrees F. will be suitable. Where exposed, or encased but not submerged in oil, a heavier lubricant such as a mineral cylinder oil or light gear compound should be used. Considerable difference of opinion often arises as to the use of greases or other semi-solid products. In many cases these would serve the purpose admirably, especially on such chains as have sufficient clearance to enable proper penetration. Still it can be appreciated that the lubricant must have a certain ability to flow, and we cannot always depend entirely upon capillary action to bring about suitable penetration to the pins, bushing or rockers, etc.

In conclusion it is well to remember that chains and casings will often require cleaning, especially if operating conditions are not of the best, or entry of dust or dirt occurs. In such cases a kerosene or gasoline wash will be found satisfactory. Chains should be removed if possible and immersed in this wash. Casings should be drained and rinsed out to insure the removal of all sediment that may have collected.—Lubrication.

British Mills Increase Hours.

Lancashire mills spinning American cotton are to increase their hours of operation from 26¼ to 32 per week, beginning November 3, due to delayed deliveries of certain cloths and weft yarns.

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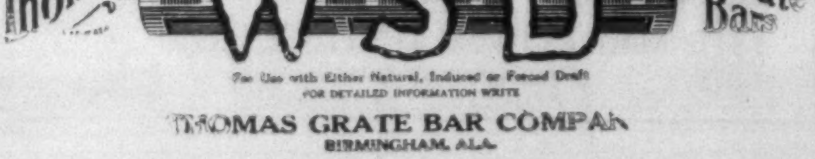

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Irregular conditions marked the cotton goods markets last week, but there was a fair volume of trading. The lower prices on ginghams named by Southern mills unsettled prices on these goods and the reductions have not yet been met by Eastern mills. Percales sold better, especially in the new smaller figure styles. Bleached goods were steady and wide sheetings sold fairly well. Some of the larger denim mills have sold through the end of the year. Additional business was reported on goods for work shirts and similar purposes.

Prices on some constructions of print cloths and sheetings were slightly higher. There were good sales of goods from fine yarns, sateens, broadcloths and pongees showing a steady movement. Wash fabrics sold better to retailers for spring delivery. The bulk of the new business on all cotton was done on crepe and voiles, broadcloths and sateens.

Print cloth prices were steadier at the close of the week and some sales were reported at higher prices.

Sales of 4-yard 80 squares were made at 12½ cents in a fair sized way. Sales of 68x72s could have been made at 9¾ cents for late delivery, but mills were unreceptive for much of anything but spots and this year's shipments. For 64x80s sales were made at 8⅝ cents early in the day and 8¾ cents later on. Sales of 8.20s for converting were made at 5¾ cents and the same construction for shade cloth use brought from 5⅞ to 6 cents, according to quality. Some sales of 60x48s were reported at 7¾ cents.

Inquiry for broadcloth was rather limited but buyers indicated that they were hardly interested in anything else than spot and nearby delivery. The price of silk and cotton mixed jacquards was raised to 26½ cents for the 80x56s. In some quarters the interest in plain sateens was said to be in the higher count constructions. The asking prices for the domestic all combed 112x60s held to 20 cents; 128x68s, 22½ cents; 140x76s, 25 cents. The imported all combed 115x64s were 20¾ cents; 140x80s spot, 21¼ cents; 128x68s, 24 cents for contracts and 25 cents for spots. Plain all combed sateens 140x76s and 140x72s were quoted 20½ cents and 20¼ cents, respectively, for spots and contracts. There were a few sales of silk mixtures and some staple and fancy goods were sold.

The demand for tire fabric has held to small limits. The same factors who bought in the past have been ready to cover another percentage of their requirements. Small tire companies continue to be regular visitors in the market, but their purchases have been small, and there is little likelihood that other important buying spurt will develop during the next few weeks.

Trade in 4-4 bleached cottons and in some of the percales is stated to be better than is normally expected in a week before election. That prices are steadier is certain, and that consuming channels are not congested with merchandise of this character is very well determined. On some of the wide sheeting lines buyers are surprised to find that they must wait for deliveries. This is also true of some of the pillow tubings and branded brown cottons. Mill stocks on many well known domestics have been kept down so close that when demand really starts it does not take but a few days to disclose that curtailment is becoming effective.

The John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, says in its weekly review of trade: "Unseasonably warm weather is taking much of the activity out of immediate wholesale dry goods business, although buyers have been in market in larger numbers compared with corresponding month of last year. Road sales are less than during corresponding week in 1923. Some mills specializing in novelty drapery materials in the gray for converting purposes are sold up to February and March. Novelties in colored dress linen are becoming more active for spring delivery. Collections show improvement.

Prices quoted in primary markets are as follows: Print cloth, 28-inch, 64x64s, 7 cents; 64x60s, 6¾ cents; 38½-inch, 64x64s, 9¼ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 15¼ to 15½ cents; denims, 2.20s, 19 to 20 cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 25 to 26 cents; prints, 10 cents; staple ginghams, 12½ cents; dress ginghams, 18½ to 21 cents.

Swedish Textile Trade Poor.

The Swedish textile industry has gone through a priod of readjustment since the war. At present the situation within the industry is characterized by decreased sales possibilities, especially as regards the cotton and knit goods branches. The former has already been obliged to cut down considerably operations in several plants, according to official Swedish publications.—Acting Commercial Attache H. Sorensen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Southeastern Selling Agency
LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1⅛ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—The yarn market was inactive last week as far as future business was concerned, but spot sales were larger and prices showed little change. Manufacturers became more and more hesitant about placing future business until after the election is over. Prices eased off slightly by the end of the week. Moderate spot sales of carded knitting yarns, insulating yarns and hosiery yarns were reported on Thursday and Friday. Mercerizing yarns continued in good demand and many of the mercerizing plants have secured enough business to run them for some weeks ahead.

The yarn market, during October, remained steady in price, even though business was on a smaller scale than during August and September. Considering the approach of the election and the unsatisfactory conditions in the cotton market, many yarn factors think the market has done unusually well during the past five weeks. One October 1 the average price of four representative carded yarn numbers was reported at 44.375, while the November 1 average was reported at 44.166, a difference of only a quarter cent a pound. This average price is considered remarkably good in the face of the cotton report issued during the month and which had a marked effect on raw cotton prices.

With only a limited amount of stock yarns in the markets, buyers of cotton yarns will have to rely on placing orders with the spinners to get the yarns they need from day to day and this had already had a very favorable effect on the situation. Most men in the yarn trade believe that there is still a very strong potential demand for yarns and they expect a very strong demand to develop within the next thirty days.

Yarn prices were published in this market as follows:

Two-Ply Chain Warps.

2-ply 6s	41 a	2-ply 26s	48 a49
10s	41½a42	2-ply 30s	50 a51
2-ply 16s	44 a45	2-ply 40s	56 a
2-ply 20s	44½a45	2-ply 50s	64 a
2-ply 24s	47½a48		

Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	40 a	40s	54½a55
10s to 12s	41 a42	40s ex.	58 a59
14s	42½a	50s	64 a
16s	43 a44	60s	72 a73
20s	44 a44½	Tinged Carpet—	
24s	47 a	3 and 4-ply	37 a38
26s	47½a48	White Carpet—	
30s	50 a	3 and 4-ply	38½a39
36s	53 a		

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.

6s, 1-ply	35½a	12s, 2-ply	69 a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	35½a36	20s, 2-ply	44 a44½
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	37½a	26s, 2-ply	47½a
		30s, 2-ply	49 a50

Duck Yarns.

3, 4 and 5-ply—		3, 4 and 5-ply—	
8s	39 a40	16s	44 a
10s	40 a41	20s	44½a45
12s	41 a42		

Single Chain Warps.

10s	41½a	24s	47 a
12s	42 a	26s	48 a
14s	43 a	30s	50 a51
10s	44 a	40s	56 a
20s	44½a45		

Southern Single Skeins.

6s to 8s	40 a	20s	44½a45
10s	41 a	24s	46 a
12s	42 a	26s	47 a
14s	42½a	30s	50 a
16s	43½a44		

Frame Cones.

8s	30½a	22s	43½a
10s	40 a	24s	44 a
12s	40½a	26s	45 a
14s	41 a	28s	46 a
16s	41½a	30s	47½a48
18s	42 a	30s tying in	47 a
20s	43 a	40s	52 a53

Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.

2-ply 16s	55 a56	2-ply 50s	70 a
2-ply 20s	57 a58	2-ply 60s	75 a
2-ply 30s	60 a62	2-ply 70s	85 a
2-ply 36s	60 a65	2-ply 80s	95 a
2-ply 40s	65 a67		

Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	50 a	30s	60 a
12s	51 a	32s	62 a
14s	52 a	34s	64 a
16s	52½a	36s	65 a
18s	53 a	38s	68 a
20s	53½a	40s	70 a
22s	54 a	50s	75 a
24s	54½a	60s	80 a
26s	55 a	70s	90 a
28s	57 a	80s	96 a

Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.

20s, 2-ply	52 a	36s, 2-ply	62 a
22s, 2-ply	53 a	40s, 2-ply	64 a
24s, 2-ply	55 a	45s, 2-ply	69 a
26s, 2-ply	58 a	50s, 2-ply	74 a

Carded Cones.

10s	47 a	22s	53 a
12s	48 a	26s	55 a
14s	49 a	28s	57 a
20s	52 a	30s	59 a

Belgian Textile Situation.

The situation in the Belgian cotton industry during the six months, February 1 to July 31, 1924, was for the most part characterized by strong export demand and weak domestic buying. During this period, the Belgian cotton mills consumed 59,950 bales of American and 82,462 bales (400 pounds each) of Indian cotton compared with 61,390 and 80,987 bales, respectively, for the previous half year. Belgian production of cotton yarns during the six months ended July 31, 1924, is estimated at 27,500 metre tons and the output of cotton fabrics at 26,000 metric tons, of which 14,000 were exported.—Trade Commissioner L. W. Hunt, Brussels.

Indian Spinners.

According to the "Indian Textile Journal," British India has recently made considerable progress in the weaving of the finer cloths. It is estimated that during the last 15 years the production of counts from 1s to 12s has fallen from 250,000,000 pounds to 180,000,000 pounds; counts from 13s to 15s have increased from 50,000,000 pounds to 70,000,000 pounds; 16s to 19s remain stationary at about 80,000,000 pounds; 20s to 22s have increased from 200,000,000 pound to 220,000,000 pounds; while 24s to 32s have increased from 80,000,000 pounds to 120,000,000!

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1 Keeler Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler, 90 H. P., 60" diameter, 17 feet long. To carry 100 lbs pressure. The Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.

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First-class man to reneck and fit cotton mill steel rollers. None but a man capable of doing first-class work of this kind need apply. Cox Foundry and Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga. Station A.

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Wanted — Position as superintendent. Now employed. On present job five years. Address "Q. R.," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Place as Superintendent or Manager of a Mill

Have had long experience in cotton mills and can satisfy anyone as to ability and reliability. Would be glad to take some stock in a new mill and help to plan it and run it.

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Three wide sheeting loom fixers, plain work, Draper looms. Family men preferred. Inquire at Gambrill & Melville Mills Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT POSITION as roll coverer. Have had 20 years' experience and can give excellent references. No. 4324.

WANT POSITION as overseer spinning. Overseer for 20 years on all counts and colors, both carded and combed, from various stocks. Can get results. Would consider $33 weekly, with free rent. No. 4327.

WANT POSITION as superintendent. My experience covers mills in both North and South on a wide variety of goods and yarns. Excellent references to show past record of unusual achievement. No. 4328.

WANT POSITION as superintendent of cotton yarn or good mill. Man of unusual ability and can give references to show excellent past record. No. 4329.

WANT POSITION as overseer spinning or night superintendent. Qualified by experience and training to handle room on efficient basis. A-1 references. No. 4330.

WANT POSITION as overseer weaving. My experience covers wide variety of fancy goods, including silk mixture. First-class references as to character and ability. No. 4331.

WANT POSITION as overseer carding or spinning, or would take good second hand's place. North Carolina preferred. Long experience. I. C. S. graduate, age 30, married, sober. References. No. 4332.

WANT POSITION as superintendent or overseer weaving. Practical, experienced man on many different fabrics. Long and satisfactory record as overseer and superintendent. Best of references. No. 4333.

WANT POSITION as overseer cloth room. Now employed, but wish larger place. Long experience. Best of references. No. 4334.

WANT POSITION as superintendent or assistant superintendent in good mill on white work. Man of good habits, unusual ability and have long record of satisfactory services. No. 4335.

WANT POSITION as superintendent, prefer yarn mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Best of references. No. 4336.

WANT POSITION as superintendent, or overseer carding, spinning and twisting. Experienced man with excellent past record. Good references. No. 4337.

WANT POSITION as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Now employed, but want larger place. First-class references to show character and ability. No. 4338.

WANT POSITION as overseer weaving or assistant superintendent. Have had 19 years as overseer on all grades of yarn and cloth. Excellent references. No. 4340.

WANT POSITION as overseer carding or spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Can get quality production at low cost. Best of references. No. 4341.

WANT POSITION as overseer carding, 20 years as overseer on all classes of work. Now employed. Age 40, married, have family. Good references. No. 4342.

WANT POSITION as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics, both plain and fancy. Have excellent record and can give first-class references as to character and ability. No. 4343.

WANT POSITION as superintendent or overseer carding or spinning room. Familiar with fine and coarse numbers and know how to get satisfactory results. Good references. No. 4344.

Government To Be Represented At Annual Meeting.

The United States Government is to be represented at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston on November 12 and 13, when the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission on the cotton industry will probably play an important part in the proceedings. Business in general, from coast to coast and from the Gulf to Canada, is already looking forward to interesting and perhaps far reaching developments.

The cotton report will officially come up for discussion at the second session, beginning at 2:30 on Wednesday afternoon, November 12, the first day of the convntion. Nathaniel F. Ayer, treasurer of the Nyanza Mills and president of the Arkwright Club, will preside at this session. In addition to C. B. Howard, of Memphis, general sales manager of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, one of the largest co-operative exchanges, it is now announced that Byron P. Parry, of Washington, who is connected with the Federal Trade Commission itself, will also speak. At this session, also, H. S. Yohe, of the Bureau of Economics of the Department of Agriculture, will speak on "Warehousing Farm Products Under the United States Warehouse Act." The discussion at this session will be led by A. G. Duncan.

Coming directly after a presidential election, introduction of the cotton report by the National body of cotton manufacturers at one of its meetings, is expected to develop into one of the big features of the convention.

Greek Mills at Capacity.

The condition of the Greek cotton industry during the past two months has shown a marked improvement over the dullness which prevailed throughout the preceding year. Many of the mills are operating at full capacity, and it is stated that some of them are working over time. This increased activity is attributed largely to the fact that the Greek peasant buys such materials as yarns, sheetings, etc., for the coming season, immediately after the sale of his crops, creating a large demand at present. Owing to the presence of refugees, the local mills are called upon to supply a considerably larger population than formerly.—Assistant Trade Commissioner Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., Athens.

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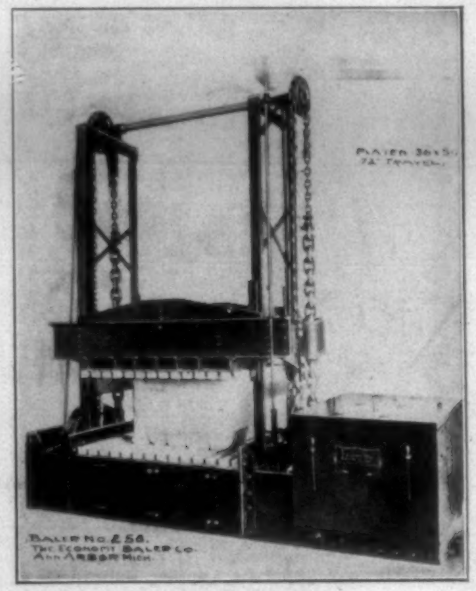

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  - Diamond State Fibre Co.
  - Rogers Fibre Co.
- TUBES, PAPER—
  - Sonoco Products Co.
- TURBINES (STEAM)—
  - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- TWISTING MACHINERY—
  - Draper Corp.
  - Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
  - Saco-Lowell Shops.
  - Whitin Machine Works.
- TWISTING TAPES—
  - Barber Mfg. Co.
- UNDERWEAR MACHINES—
  - Merrow Machine Co.
- VENTILATING APPARATUS—
  - American Moistening Co.
  - Parks-Cramer Co.
- VENTILATING FANS—
  - B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
- WARPERS—
  - Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
  - Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
  - Draper Corp.
  - Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
  - T. C. Entwistle Co.
- WARP DRESSING—
  - Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
  - Bosson & Lane.
  - Drake Corp.
  - L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
  - Seydel-Thomas Co.
  - Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc.
- WARP STOP MOTION—
  - Draper Corp.
  - Hopedale Mfg. Co.
  - R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- WARP TYING MACHINERY—
  - Barber-Colman Co.
- WASHERS (FIBRE)—
  - Rogers Fibre Co.
- WASTE BINS, STEEL—
  - Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
- WASTE RECLAIMING MACHINERY—
  - Saco-Lowell Shops.
  - Whitin Machine Works.
  - Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- WASTE PRESSES—
  - Economy Baler Co.
- WATER INTAKE SCREENS—
  - Link-Belt Co.
- WATER WHEELS—
  - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—
  - Arabol Mfg. Co.
  - Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
  - Bosson & Lane.
  - Marston, John P.
  - Metz, H. A.
  - Jacques, Wolf & Co.
  - Seydel-Thomas Co.
- WELL DRILLERS—
  - Sydnor Pump & Well Co
  - Virginia Machinery & Well Co., Inc.
- WHIZZERS—
  - Tolhurst Machine Works.
- WINDERS—
  - Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
  - Saco-Lowell Shops.
  - Universal Winding Co.
- WINDOWS—
  - Lupton's, David, Sons, Inc.
  - Carrier Engineering Corp.
  - Parks-Cramer Co.
- WINDOW GUARDS—
  - Cyclone Fence Co.
- WINDOW FRAMES AND SASH, STEEL—
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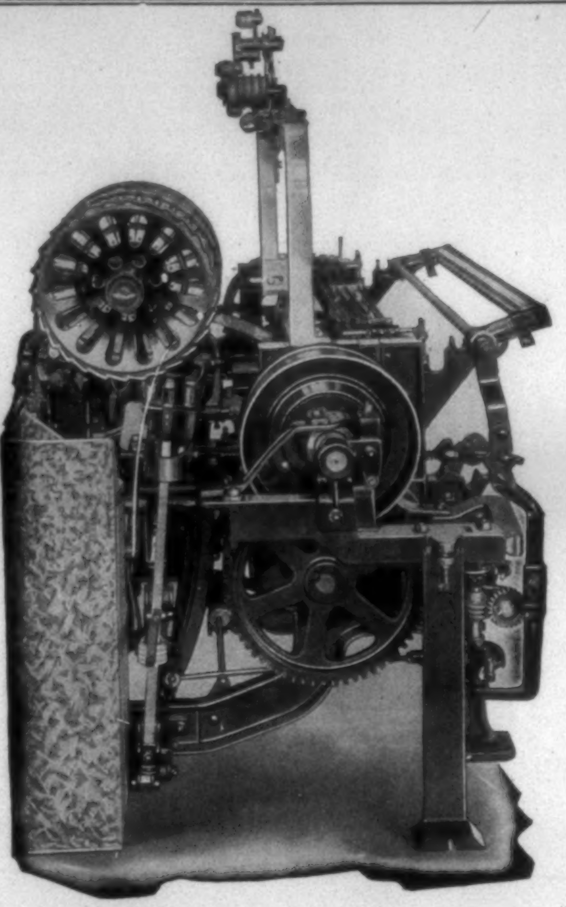

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